

It's a fact
The skull of a Virginia Indian,
unearthed in Stafford county, is
the largest known in the world.

THE SEDALIA DEMOCRAT

Thought for today
As thou sowest, so shall thou reap.
—Cicero.

Volume Seventy-Seven, Number 193

CITY EDITION

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SIX PAGES

Sedalia, Missouri, Tuesday, August 14, 1945

Price Five Cents

Full Associated Press Leased Wire and Wide World Features

NO ANSWER TO THE ALLIED DECLARATION

Reply to Demands Of Allies Sent To Bern, Tokyo States

'Imperial Decision Was Granted' Said Domei Broadcast; Reply Expected to be In Washington Before End of Today; 'Near End of Long Vigil,' States Byrnes

By The Associated Press

Japan's reply to Allied surrender demands reached Switzerland on the way to the White House today and the Tokyo radio told the world "it is learned that an imperial message accepting the Potsdam proclamations will be forthcoming soon."

"The imperial decision was granted," said a Domei broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission. The Japanese radio pictured a mass of the Japanese people prostrating themselves before Emperor Hirohito's palace under dark clouds crying: "Forgive us, O Emperor, our efforts were not enough."

The Japanese reply was expected in Washington before the end of the day.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, broadcast at 1:50 a. m. Eastern war time that acceptance of the Potsdam proclamation was forthcoming. It referred only to the terms proclaimed by the United States, Russia, Great Britain and China at Potsdam and made no mention of the Allied note transmitted Saturday from Washington defining the terms by which the Japanese emperor might remain on his throne.

"It looks as if we're at last nearing the end of our long vigil," President Truman's secretary Charles G. Ross, said at the White House.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes crisply replied "Yes, sir," when asked if he expected something today on surrender.

Peace hopes soared to the celebration point today (Tuesday) from the far Pacific to the Atlantic seaboard as indications multiplied that Japan's surrender was near.

Wild, spontaneous demonstrations—touched off by an early morning Japanese broadcast that an imperial surrender message was forthcoming—subsided in most cities, but gained momentum in New York where great crowds gathered, awaiting official word from the White House.

It was a nerve-tingling climax to long, suspenseful waiting—marked by premature celebrations last Friday, when the Japanese offered to quit if they could keep their emperor, and Sunday night, when a quickly killed false surrender flash moved on the wires of the United Press.

War Workers On Job
Most war plant and other workers punched the time clock as usual today although 4,200 foundry workers at the Ford River Rouge plant left their jobs after an unidentified man blew the factory whistles. Army and navy inductions also continued as on any other day.

In contrast to the joyous outbursts on Pacific islands, western cities and some east coast centers, most of the nation waited quietly, if not calmly, for a go-ahead from Washington before celebrating.

Liquor stores closed in Ohio and elsewhere, however, and store windows were boarded in most other cities in expectation of un-restrained gaiety when the war officially ended.

New York Celebrates
Already window smashings were reported in New York, where the crowd in Times Square far exceeded 150,000 at noon and the streets were blanketed with torn paper and streamers dumped from skyscrapers.

The first Tokyo report produced impromptu parades in New York's Times Square. Darkened windows lighted up, ticker tape streamed down and crowds of celebrants roared out patriotic and martial songs.

Rejoicing soldiers and sailors in San Francisco climbed to the tops of trolley and cable cars and clanged the car gongs as the vehicles nudged their way carefully through surging throngs of peace greeters.

Out on Guam, hard fighting Marines took the report of Japanese surrender skeptically, commenting "It can't be all over." Enlisted men generally took the news without signs of excitement. Sailors waiting in line before a recreation hall for their beer rations said they hoped peace would bring "extra beer."

Ignored Rain
Natives at two Guam villages planned celebrations. Ignoring a downpour at Salt Lake City, thousands of civilians and servicemen sang and cheered.

In night clubs at Albuquerque, N. M., patrons dumped tables over and kissed one another.

Tears Flow Unchecked As Japanese People Bow Heads in Shame

By the Associated Press

Domei, Japanese news agency, said in a broadcast recorded by the FCC today that "on Aug. 14, 1945, the imperial decision was granted" and that weeping people had gathered before his palace and "bowed to the very ground" in their shame that their "efforts were not enough." The broadcast did not say what the emperor's decision was.

Domei transmitted only about 130 words of the item and then broke off to say to editors: "Hold this item."

The portion of the Domei dispatch on the "emperor's decision" said Hirohito had felt "extreme concern" ever since his receipt of Dec. 8, 1941, with which he declared war.

As recorded and translated by FCC, the dispatch read:

"How shall the 100,000,000 people, filled with trepidation, reply to the emperor? His majesty's subjects are moved to tears by his majesty's boundless and infinite solicitude."

Bowed to the Ground
"Aug. 14, 1945, the imperial decision was granted. The palace grounds are quiet beneath the dark clouds."

"Honored with the imperial edict in the sublime palace grounds, the mob of loyal people are bowed to the very ground in front of the Niju-Bashi (the bridge which leads to the palace)."

"Their tears flow unchecked. Alas! In their shame, how can the people raise their heads?"

"With the words, 'Forgive us, O Emperor, our efforts were not enough,' the heads bow lower and lower as the tears run unchecked."

"Ever since Dec. 8, 1941, when we received the imperial rescript, causing his majesty deep anxiety, it was at this point that Domei broke its transmission to ask editors to hold it up."

Domei never resumed transmission of the dispatch, but subsequently put out a message to editors saying:

"Tomorrow, Aug. 15, at noon sharp (11 p. m. Tuesday, EWT) an important transmission will be made."

"This transmission will be of unprecedented importance, so the 100,000,000 people without exception must listen attentively."

Court House Closed Every Afternoon During Fair Week
The offices in the court house will close every afternoon and all day Thursday during fair week, according to the usual custom.

The Weather

Central Missouri: Cooler tonight and Wednesday.

Temperature: 7 a. m. 58 degrees; 3 p. m. 82 degrees.

Lake of the Ozarks: 2, fall 1.

Sunrise 6:24 a. m. Sunset 8:10 p. m.

First quarter moon August 15; full moon August 23.

Over Four Million Jap Troops Await Allies



Map above shows how Japan's armies are disposed in the homeland, Asia proper and the East Indies, with estimates of their respective strength.

War Flamed on Pacific Fronts As Report Started Celebrations

GUAM, Wednesday, Aug. 15.—(P)—More than a thousand planes of the Strategic Air Forces, including 800 B-29s, have operated against Japan in the last 24 hours, 20th Air Force Headquarters announced today.

Paced by tank-led Russian armies, war flamed on every Pacific front and great waves of Superforts hammered Japan itself today as a Tokyo radio report touched off peace celebrations from Guam to New York.

Tokyo's broadcast said "an Imperial message accepting the Potsdam (unconditional surrender) proclamations will be forthcoming soon." Paris radio said the message had already been received by Switzerland for relay to the Allies.

But nothing short of a direct order from Allied overall commanders will stop the fighting. The Soviet radio called on Red army forces which rolled through 22 Japanese strong points yesterday in the gigantic Manchurian offensive to "pound the Japanese mercilessly."

Pacific fleet headquarters said Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet prowling within easy reach of Tokyo bay wouldn't be called off until official word from Washington.

Supporter headquarters said B-29 attacks such as the 5,000 tons of explosives poured on southern Honshu island today would continue until peace is official.

Potential American occupation forces were ready on Okinawa, 325 miles south of Japan, in the Marianas islands and the Philippines. Closest were the Russians, reported by Tokyo to be pressing amphibious and land invasions of Karafuto, Japanese controlled southern half of Sakhalin island just off the northern tip of Japan proper.

Today's Superforts strike made by at least 430 big bombers and possibly close to 700, was coordinated with rocketing and strafing raids by fighter planes. They blasted two arsenals, shipping, railway shops and mined harbors.

The B-29s struck on the heels of yesterday's carrier plane attack in the Tokyo area which knocked out 138 Japanese planes. Twenty-one of them were shot down in the strongest recent Japanese attempt to reach the Allied fleet. None got through.

Sunday, cruisers and destroyers of the North Pacific fleet bombarded the Kurile islands and more than 600 air raiders from Okinawa disposed of 43 Japanese vessels, including a heavy cruiser left dead in the water. Raking southern Japan, the Okinawa bombers and fighters transformed Miyazaki, railway and military center, into "a sea of flames."

Tokyo admitted new gains today by Soviet armies pouring into Manchuria, but claimed reverses were inflicted in Korea and Karafuto on invasion forces.

School Board Names Eight New Teachers

Twelve in Service Are Now on Leave of Absence

Eight appointments to the public school faculty were made Monday night at a meeting of the Sedalia Board of Education at Smith-Cotton high school, filling vacancies on the teaching staffs.

The principalship of Smith-Cotton high school was discussed and the members of the board agreed to hold this position open, pending the possible early return of Joseph E. Benson, former principal, who has been serving as a naval officer during the war.

New teachers named and their schools and experience are: Miss Eva Maria Calix, who will teach Spanish at Smith-Cotton high school, is from Honduras, Central America, and is a 1945 graduate of State Teachers college, Maryville, Mo.

She graduated from Colegio la Fraternidad, Juticalpa, Honduras (Secondary school—three years) and La Escuela Normal de Senoritas, La Ceiba, Honduras, a school preparing teachers, corresponding to American normal schools—two years, and has taught eight years in a variety of grades in the school Guadalupe de Quesada at La Ceiba.

In 1942 Miss Calix was awarded (Please turn to page 2 column 4)

Sedalia Receives News Calmly

Although the announcement of the service. They all seem to be this day to the employees of the local board. I feel they should become too excited when the false rumor came, but I hope the real truth comes soon."

Ross Bothwell, former sheriff, "We can only wait until it's over. The person who gave out the false rumor I guess will be tired. I will be very thankful when the war actually comes to an end."

Mrs. Jean Boetcher, clerk at the Bothwell hotel, "I think we are fools to let the Japs stall around. I won't believe that it is really over until I actually read it in the paper or hear it several times. It is terrible to be fooled."

Mrs. Lorene Stewart, Bothwell hotel, "I don't have any comment to make. We all should be very thankful when the war is really over and I can hardly wait until my daughter will come home. She is in the waves," Mrs. Stewart's daughter is Miss Neoma Dilard S. C. U. S. Navy.

Holiday For Ration Board
William Ilgenfritz, vice-chairman of the Pettis county rationing board, "Although we have no orders to close the board when V-J day arrives, I intend to grant

World Waits Impatiently For Expected Notice of Japan's Formal Note of Capitulation

NEWS BRIEFS

CANADAIGUA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—(P)—The American flag which was lowered from the American embassy in Tokyo when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, was raised over the Ontario county court house this morning in anticipation of an official Japanese surrender announcement.

The flag was brought to the United States by H. Merrill Benninghoff, second secretary of the embassy, when he returned with other diplomats.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—(P)—The British news agency Reuters announced today it had recorded a Swiss radio broadcast saying "Japan has accepted the capitulation offer."

The Swiss station "reported shortly after noon today that Japan had accepted the Allied notes," Reuters said.

Associated Press monitors reported the Swiss station said "in the course of this morning the Swiss Telegraph agency received a radio message from the Domei (Japanese) agency announcing that shortly a message from the emperor (Hirohito) will be transmitted accepting the Potsdam declaration."

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—(P)—American broadcasting company monitors reported shortly after 6 a. m. today that Japanese radio stations had begun to contact all Japanese ships at sea.

The monitors said the stations were transmitting the call letters "MAM," used by the Japanese government to contact ships at sea in emergencies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—(P)—A message expressing Emperor Hirohito's "extreme concern" for the "calamity caused by the United States," was transmitted to Japanese editors in the Orient by Domei news agency today.

The Federal Communication commission's monitors who recorded the transmission said the message was to be held for release.

The monitors' summary of the message, said the emperor's message was addressed to the people assembled before the bridge leading to the ground outside the imperial palace in Tokyo, a site where the Japanese gather in times of unusual events.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—(P)—Russian troops made a sensational push of 93 miles from outer Mongolia, invading Jehol Province, and capturing Linsui and Tapanhang, 260 miles north of Peking in North China, the Soviet communiqué announced tonight.

Approve Strict Control Of St. Louis Vote

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 14.—(P)—A bill aimed at stricter control of the big St. Louis vote was approved late yesterday by a house elections committee.

Sponsored by the St. Louis Democrat, the bill would require a voter to register from his actual place of residence, not from a downtown office or some other address.

Without such a provision, Barrett said, the door would be open to widespread election fraud.

Bothwell Hospital Notes

Mrs. Eugene Studer, 1004 West Third street; Miss Virginia Jones, Star Route, Sedalia; Norman Prime, 911 East Fourth street; and Mrs. Bill Summers, Warsaw, admitted for medical treatment.

Mrs. Randall Baker, Route 1, Beaman and Mrs. Albert Davis, 203 East Jackson street, admitted for surgery.

Mrs. Logan M. Phillips, 2118 East Broadway; Mrs. Albert Tyler and son, 662 East Fifteenth street; and Mrs. Joe Potter, Ottaville, dismissed.

Fred Fisher, 638 East Fourteenth street and Mrs. Charles Dylon and daughter, Spring Fork, dismissed.

Tokyo Radio at 11:01 a. m. Said the Reply To the Four Powers is Now on its Way to Japanese Minister at Bern; Ross Mystified Reports to Truman and Duke of Windsor

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 14.—(P)—The Japanese minister delivered a note to the foreign office tonight from Tokyo. He left quickly.

The minister, Shunichi Kase, appeared at the Parliament building around 8 p. m. (1 p. m. Central War Time) and remained only five minutes.

Leland Harrison, United States minister, rushed to Parliament building soon afterwards and went into conference with Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs Walter Stucki.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(P)—Radio Tokyo said today that "The text of an imperial message accepting the Potsdam proclamations will be forthcoming soon"—but more than 12 hours later Washington lacked official confirmation of a Japanese surrender.

The fighting went on in the Pacific.

Secretary of State Byrnes at mid-afternoon held his third conference of the day with President Truman, and upon leaving the White House told reporters: "I have no news for you."

With the rest of the civilized world, Washington waited—and with increasing impatience—for the expected notice of capitulation, presumably to be relayed through the neutral Swiss.

Shortly after noon, Eastern War Time, Tokyo said the reply to Allied terms for surrender was "on its way," by way of Bern.

But at 3 p. m. (2 p. m. CWT) Swiss officials stated they had no word to indicate that the Japanese had started the reply through Switzerland.

Early in the afternoon, the White House said there had been no official word from Tokyo.

At 2:07 p. m. CWT, Secretary of State Byrnes made his third trip of the day to the White House to confer with President Truman.

Calls for Halt To Inductions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(P)—Chairman May (D-Ky.) of the house military committee today called for an immediate halt to further inductions once Japan falls and the earliest possible release of men already drafted.

May said in an interview he would introduce as soon as Congress reconvenes next month legislation to end all draft calls, thus assuring similar bills before both houses. Senator Langer (R-ND) announced last night he would act similarly in the senate.

May added he also plans to discuss with President Truman the subject of early action to declare hostilities at an end for the purpose of the selective service act.

Such a declaration, he said, would mean that inducted men would be discharged not later than six months after its effective date.

Alton Finds Hairpins In Parking Meters

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 14.—(P)—The continued use of hairpins on Alton streets may result in another employee being added to the city payroll, city engineer Marion Whitten told the board of aldermen yesterday.

He said that the hairpins, instead of being shoved into the city's parking meters, unless it stops, Whitten said the city must hire a full time repairman for the meters.

Died After Swim

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 14.—(P)—A cooling swim after a hard day's work ended in death for 15 year old Reuben N. Bryant, Jr., of Independence, Mo.

The two companions who were with him said he swam to the center of the Blue river and sank. He was employed by Sheffield Steel.

Paid Wolf Bounty

J. W. Farrell was paid \$10 today by the county court for an old wolf scalp which he took to the office of County Clerk James Green.

The court on Monday made a tour of various county roads conducting inspections.

Conditions of Acceptance

On Saturday the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China agreed to accept the Japanese surrender with the Emperor retaining his throne if the emperor were subjected to the orders of an Allied supreme commander of occupation forces.

The Allies also stipulated that eventually the Japanese people must be permitted to select their own form of government.

Word from the Swiss came in the middle of a day that had started off expectantly with radio reports from Bern and Tokyo saying the Japanese had framed an answer and that it was on its way to the Allied capitals through the Swiss neutral diplomatic channels.

The Sedalia Business and Professional Women's club will have its August social session at the Country club at 8:00 o'clock Thursday night.

Games and entertainment have been arranged under the direction of a committee of which Mrs. Virginia Flower Hayes is chairman.

For Ambulance Service Ph 8

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Lady Attendant

W. E. Coulter In the Pacific

ABOARD AN ESCORT CARRIER IN THE PACIFIC — While taking part in numerous naval engagements in the Pacific, William E. Coulter, yeoman third class USNR of Frisco, Mo., has assisted in a job every man on board appreciates. Joining his ship, a battle scarred "jeep" carrier in October, 1943, he has since been attached to the welfare department.

Coulter's list of actions with the enemy include the famous battle for Saipan in the Marianas, the invasion of Morotai in the Halmaheras, the invasion of Leyte and the destruction of the Japanese fleet in the Philippine sea, and the invasion of Okinawa.

The ship's news bulletin is Coulter's work. Through the co-operation of the communications department, he picks up all possible news items from the United States and passes them on to the crew. He also puts out a monthly magazine concerning the interests and activities of his ship, and handles all records and reports dealing with welfare work.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Coulter live in Frisco. He is a graduate of Warsaw high school.

Labrador Army Paper 'Kids' Bobby Robinson

Recently the following article appeared in the Army paper in Labrador about Bobby Robinson, son of Mrs. O. J. Miller, 1516 South Ohio avenue, and grandson of D. H. Robinson, 312 West Fifth street:

"With This Ring, I—do I?" "Our own irrepressible troublemaker—Bobby Robinson, very nearly got married by mistake on his recent furlough. It seems that he was best man at his twin brother's wedding. When asked for the ring during the ceremony, Bobby became so confused that he slipped it on his own finger. In the words of the late departed and much mourned English, 'Watch yourself, boy!'"

Club Enjoyed Picnic
The Stokely Busy Bee club held its picnic July 28 in the W. A. Means pasture.

After a short business meeting and dinner, the boys went swimming. The organization has planned a broadcast for a later date.

The next meeting will be August 25.

PALE? WEAK? from loss of BLOOD-IRON?

Girls! Women! If you lose so much during monthly periods that you feel weak, "dragged out"—this may be due to low blood iron. So try Lydia E. Pinkham's **TABULETS**—one of the best home ways to help build up red blood in such cases. Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy. Follow label directions.

Lydia E. Pinkham's **TABULETS**

SOCIETY Homecoming At Blackwater Chapel Sunday

The Homan family held its ninth reunion at Liberty park Sunday with 124 present. The oldest member present was Mrs. May Bell Homan of Smithton, and although an invalid she has been a regular attendant of the annual meetings.

The youngest member present was little five months old Junior Furgerson, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Furgerson, of Dresden. Those attending were:

Miss Anna Sue Homan and Miss Doris Oldham, Warrensburg; Robert Steele and daughter Shirley Ann, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Homan, Donald and Darlene, Dewey Homan, Mr. and Mrs. Muri Steele and son Gene, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Steele, Harold Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. George Ross and sons, Junior, Bobby, Donnie and Charles, Mrs. Sallie Sparks, LaMonte.

Mrs. Jennie Sparks, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Homan and Larry, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Sparks and sons Jack and Gerald, Wayne McNair, High Payne, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Homan, Mrs. W. B. Homan, Mrs. George A. Wear, Clyde and Lucille and Martha Lou, Nelson; Mr. and Mrs. Ed Homan, Dewey and Arthur, Gene Kruse, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Nicholas, St. Charles.

Elmore Kuykendall, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Maness, Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wolf, Billy, Mildred Barbara, Larry, Jimmy and Carl, Mrs. W. M. Raiffeison, Mrs. Homan Smith, Evelyn, Sue and Ralph.

Mrs. Charles Homan, Mills Homan, Mr. and Mrs. Golden Lutjen, Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Atkinson, Joe and Janet, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Brown, John E. and Caterine, Miss Sadie Homan, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Walz, Don and Norma Jean, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Rittman and Barbara Jean.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Ferguson, Larry, Bobby and Billy, Mrs. Fannie Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mehl, Jimmie and Catherine Ann, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kuykendall, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Long, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Steele, Kenneth Lee Steele, Howard Goodson.

Mr. and Mrs. David Edwards and son, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dali and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Cox and son, Homer, Mrs. Bertha Moon and son Loyd from the U. S. N. in Cuba.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Homan, Mr. and Mrs. Starr Page and daughter Lynda, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Homan, Clarence J. Steele.

The occasion was saddened by the recent death of one of the older members, C. W. Homan, of Otterville.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Faulconer of Knob Noster entertained with a chicken dinner at their home Sunday in honor of their two sons, Sgt. Ray Faulconer, who is home on a thirty-day furlough after six months service in France and Belgium and Sgt. Ernest Faulconer of Staten Island, N. Y., who came home last Monday on a fourteen day leave.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Faulconer and children, Ann, Paul Jr., and James; Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Fisher and children, Billy, Lenetta, Elwood, Virginia and Tony; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Taylor, Mrs. James Fowler and R. C. Fowler, all of LaMonte; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gardner and daughter, Rosalee; Mr. and Mrs. Lonny Wilkens and sons, Jimmy and Charles; Mrs. Ann Lee Phillips and daughter, Patty Ann; Mrs. Arthur Wilkens and daughter, Lee Etta; Miss Ruth Bullard, all of Sedalia; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Faulconer and sons, George, Ray and Ernest; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Fisher and daughter, Mary Ruth and Donna; Miss Doris Faulconer and Fred McKeehan, all of Knob Noster, and Mr. and Mrs. George Evans of Schleswig, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Akins of 1314 East Broadway entertained Sunday with a chicken dinner in honor of their week-end guests, Mr. Akins' brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Akins and children, Lois and Glen of Hastings, Neb.

Other guests for the day were Mr. Akins' sister, Mrs. Mary J. Berkey of Sedalia and Mr. and Mrs. F. Berkey of Warrensburg. The family had not been together for seven years.

The annual Wasson reunion will be held at Liberty park Sunday, August 26, in conjunction with a contributive dinner. Relatives and friends are invited.

A surprise dinner was given Sunday in the T. H. Wendleton home in honor of the birthday anniversary of Mr. Wendleton.

Present were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Wendleton of the home, John Allison of Fortuna, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hampton and daughter, Virginia of Green Ridge, Mr. and Mrs. Elwood King of Sedalia, Merle King of Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rodenbach and Mrs. Josie Coonce and granddaughter Joan of Kansas City, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Akin and children Yvonne, Darrell, Dudley and Phyllis of Fortuna and Mr. and Mrs. Hollice Wilcox and son Gary Don.

Cracking the finger joints is a form of greeting among many African tribes.

One birth in every 93 brings twins in the United States.

Back From Pacific



Lt. Frank M. Blanchard, USNR, Warsaw, Mo., shown climbing into the cockpit of the Wildcat fighter he flew on 31 missions with composite Squadron 91 at Lingayen Gulf and Okinawa, has returned to the states on leave. Official U. S. Navy photo.

U. E. Zahring, 1421 East Broadway was graduated at the Naval Air Technical Training Center at Norman, Okla., on August 11, 1945, as a seaman second class, from the Aviation Ordnance School.

He was graduated from the Smith-Cotton high school and enlisted in the Navy June 25, 1943 from Kansas City. In the V-12 program he attended the Washburn Municipal University at Topeka, Kas. and on March 22, 1945 entered the N. A. T. T. C. at Norman, Okla.

Picnic Supper for Neighborhood Club

The August meeting of the Neighborhood Club was a picnic supper on the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Singer, with club members, their families and guests.

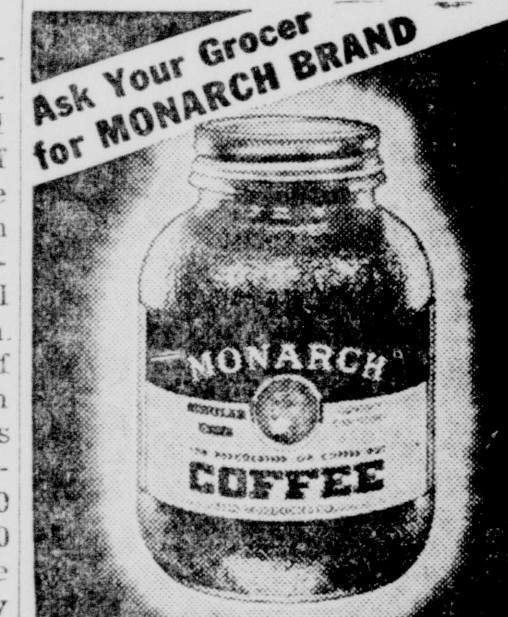
After the delicious supper, the business meeting was opened by reading the Club Collet. Roll call was answered with "My Fall Garden Plans." Mrs. Myron C. Harper read the health letter pertaining to the child's health status as one of the necessary tools for good school work. Mrs. Earl Johnson was devotional leader, reading the 59th Psalm. Black and gold were chosen as the club colors.

A group from the club will help place the exhibits at the 4-H Roundup August 15.

Church News

The Women's Society of Christian Service of the Epworth Methodist church will entertain with a farewell party Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the church in honor of Mrs. Fordyce E. Eastburn, wife of the rector of the Calvary Episcopal church, who is leaving the city for Texas to reside.

Mrs. Eastburn is a past president of the Council of Church



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Just Town Talk

THE OTHER DAY A SEDALIA Woman FOUND A MILL AND SHE ALWAYS FEELS WHEN SHE FINDS A MILL IT BRINGS HER LUCK THAT DAY AND IT DID LATER ON THAT DAY SHE FOUND A BILLFOLD CONTAINING SOME MONEY BEING AN Honest WOMAN SHE MADE Every EFFORT TO LOCATE THE OWNER AND DID IT WAS A Young LEUTENANT WHO WAS Happy TO HAVE THE BILLFOLD BACK AND GRATEFUL TO THE Woman AND HE Gave Her AND INSISTED ON HER Taking TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS SO WAS OR WAS NOT THAT HER LUCKY DAY I THANK YOU

Women and all women of all churches are invited to attend the party given in her honor. Mrs. W. A. Green is the president of the Council of Church Women at the present time.

Silicon carbide, known commercially as carborundum, was first found in nature in meteorites that had fallen from the skies.

You can't have bananas on your cereal and not have berries, for bananas are berries.

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No extra bluing rinse

If your grocer does not have BLU-WHITE yet, remember—it's new! Keep asking for it!

SCHOOL DAYS AHEAD

Now—before school starts—is a good time to have your child's eyes examined carefully in preparation for the coming school year.

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25¢

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Drastic Reductions On Summer Merchandise!

We must clear the deck for our new fall merchandise arriving daily! Come see what you save!

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Including our nationally advertised lines. Sizes for Juniors, Misses and Ladies.

Values to \$19.98—Now	\$8.98
Values to \$16.98—Now	\$5.00
Values to \$8.98—Now	\$3.98
Values to \$7.98—Now	\$2.98
Values to \$3.49—Now	\$1.98

PLAYSUITS

Large Group. Shorts and midriff and separate shorts.

Values to \$14.98—Now	\$6.98
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Values to \$7.98—Now	\$2.98
Values to \$5.00—Now	\$1.98
Values to \$3.95—Now	\$1.00

BLOUSES

Good selection in both tailored and fancy.

Values to \$4.98	\$2.98
Values to \$3.98	\$1.98
Values to \$2.49	\$1.00

PURSES

Special Group! Whites, Silks, Straw, and Satin Stripes.

Values to \$4.49—Now	\$1.00
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"Style Without Extravagance"

Connor-Wagoner

414 So. Ohio—Telephone 787

CUDAHY
Plus Product

Seems Like Everybody Wants **CUDAHY'S DELRICH MARGARINE**
MADE WITH SWEET WHOLE MILK*
(That's Why Limited Supplies Disappear So Fast!)

WOMEN are quick to discover products of exceptional quality. So it is not surprising that Delrich has zoomed into popularity so fast. For Delrich is truly a Plus Product!

When Cudahy decided to bring out a modern margarine of superior quality—a leader worthy of the Plus Product Seal—they worked and experimented tirelessly until finally they perfected Delrich!

* 16% of Delrich is sweet WHOLE milk with the cream left in! This is a "plus" you get in Delrich in addition to 9000 units of vitamin A... high food energy because 80% of Delrich is nourishing vegetable oil... ease of coloring... saving on ration points.

NOTE: Although it costs Cudahy more to make Delrich with sweet WHOLE milk, yet it is economically priced. You get Extra Value!

The Cudahy Plus Product Seal, shown above, is your guide to outstanding quality. Look for Cudahy Plus Products at your store!

THIS IS A CHALLENGE TO US

Part of our war job is to see that American life. Let's help them get a job—find a house—feel a true of World War II—fit back into American life.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

I—Announcements

2—Card of Thanks
RISSLER, MRS. ELIZABETH.
 We wish to thank friends and neighbors for sympathy and flowers during our recent bereavement.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Summerskill.
 Enid P. Johnson.

7—Personals
ZANOL PRODUCTS and imprinted Christmas cards. Call 3318.

WATKINS DEALER Phone 1011, Mail 812 West 16th. Powell Cain.

10—Strayed, Lost, Found
LOST: Lapel watch, Sunday noon. West 6th. Call 351. Reward.

III—Business Service

PERMANENT WAVES Special for August. Our regular \$6.00 oil wave, \$5.00. Other permanents \$3.50 up. Maybelle Beauty Shop, 122½ West 3rd. Phone 824.

MACHINE WORK—Prompt service, reasonable prices. Wholesale Auto Parts, Sedalia, Missouri. Homer Hall, 205 South Osage. Phone 766.

HAVE YOUR old mattresses made over into a fine renovated and recovered mattress, at a very low cost. Feather mattresses made from your feather beds. Bryan-Paulus Awning Company. Phone 131.

SEWING MACHINE SERVICE. Years of satisfactory repairing in Sedalia. References, work guaranteed, genuine parts used. Experienced in all makes. Package of correct needles with every job. Can order buttonhole attachments, pinning shears, zipper foot, lights, shuttles, etc. 225 South Kentucky. Phone 716.

21—Dressmaking and Millinery
PLAIN SEWING and altering. Specialty men's trousers. 901 South Harrison.

23—Insurance and Surety Bonds
SUPREME HOSPITAL and Surgical policy. 120 days hospital benefits. Lowest rates for employed men, women and housewives. 42 year old company. Excellent claim service. Fidelity Health and Accident Mutual Insurance Company. Call Mrs. M. E. Wells, Telephone 4320-W.

25—Moving, Trucking, Storage
ALL KINDS of hauling, with pickup truck, stock rack. Call 3406.

MIDDLETON STORAGE COMPANY. Dependable service under owner management responsibility. Storing, moving, packing and crating. Lamine and Missouri Pacific tracks. Phone 946.

FOR LIGHT HAULING and general delivery work. Robert Farris, Phone 177.

26A—Painting, Decorating
CARPENTER WORK, repairing, painting. Call 691 after 5 p. m.

PAINTING AND REPAIRING. Phone 4176.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—Free estimate, work guaranteed. Phone 3716.

IV—Employment

33A—Salesmen Wanted
SALESMAN WANTED. Make up to \$150.00 per week. Earn while you learn. Discharged soldier given preference. Address Salesmanager, Post Office Box 67, Sedalia, Missouri.

34—Help—Male and Female
WAITRESSES and dishwasher wanted. Apply before 4 p. m. Herricks.

WAITRESS and dishwasher. Apply in person. Mill's Chicken Shack, 216 South Osage.

EMPLOYEES WANTED: Either male or female for night work only. No experience necessary. Apply in person. Garst Drive In.

WAITRESS and kitchen help. Fred Hildebrandt, 124 East 3rd Street.

WANTED KITCHEN HELP: Experience preferred. Lowry Cafe, 112 East 5th.

37—Situations Wanted—Male
WELDING DONE evenings. 1202 West Henry.

ONE MINUTE LUNCH at 116 East 2nd. Doing good business. Plenty points. Other business reason for selling.

V—Financial

40—Money to Loan—Mortgages
FEDERAL LAND BANK loans offer liberal repayment privileges, designed by farmers to meet farmers' need. Sedalia National Farm Loan Association. H. L. Shirley, Secretary-Treasurer, Ilgenfritz Building, Sedalia, Mo.

MONEY TO LEND on real estate. Low rates, liberal prepayment privileges, no inspection fee. Combination straight and installment plans. Don't lose sight of your NET RATE. Investigate ours. Herbert L. Zoernig, 112 West 4th.

VI—Automotive

11—Automobiles for Sale
1935 CHEVROLET COACH \$300. Withing O. P. A. ceiling. See after 5 p. m. 1202 East 13th.

1936 STUDEBAKER COUPE \$350. Within O. P. A. ceiling. 914 East 5th.

1938 CHEVROLET COACH, good tires, runs good, looks good. \$150.00. Within O. P. A. ceiling. 612 East 12th.

1934 OLDSMOBILE COUPE \$400. Within O. P. A. ceiling. New tires. Good finish. Call 3150 or 1212 West 2nd.

GOOD USED CARS—15th and Ohio, Archie Decker

12—Auto Trucks for Sale
1935 FORD PANEL TRUCK, good tires, \$300. Below ceiling. 700 North Grand.

13—Auto Accessories, Tires, Parts
BUGGY and Ford V-8 rear end. 1614 West 9th Street.

ONE AUTOMOBILE RADIO— 1521 South Lamine.

CYLINDER re-boring and sleeving with new Van Norman Bar. Quick service. Jack's Auto Service. Phone 925.

14—Garages—Autos for Hire
SHOEMAKER and KROENCKE GARAGE, 626 East 5th Street. Expert mechanical work, welding and vulcanizing. Your business appreciated. Phone 115 days, or 1360 nights.

15—Motorcycles and Bicycles
MOTORCYCLES: 1939 and 1932 Harley Davidson, size 80 and 45. William R. Bottom, Otterville. Phone 69.

HARLEY DAVIDSON Motorcycle for sale. 1100½ South Osage.

16—Repairing—Service Stations
FIRST CLASS Auto body and fender repair and painting. At W. Howie, 111 South Grand at Jack's Auto Service. A reliable place to have your work done. All work guaranteed.

LET US REPAIR YOUR car. Body and fender work, general repairing. See Gordon Cooper at G. R. Janssen Motors, 540 East 3rd Street. Phone 517.

17—Wanted—Automotive
WANTED HOME OWNED used cars. G. R. Janssen Motors, 218 South Osage or 540 East 3rd Street. Phone 517.

III—Business Service

18—Business Services Offered
PEABODY RADIO SERVICE—22 years at 1319 South Osage. Phone 854.

USHERETTES WANTED: Apply Fox Theatre.

WANTED A MAID: St. Francis Hotel.

WOMAN for office work. Apply Uptown Theatre.

WOMEN WANTED: Dry Cleaning Department. Dorn Cloney Dry Cleaning Co.

WOMAN for assistant cashier. 2 hours Saturday. 2 hours Sunday, matinee and night Tuesday. Apply Uptown Theatre.

33—Help Wanted—Male
WANTED SEVERAL MEN for laborers. Apply F. B. Cohen Salvage Company, 400 East St. Louis.

SERVICE STATION WORK— Browns Automotive Clinic, 3rd and Osage.

LABORERS WANTED: Apply Missouri Public Service Corp., 400 South Ohio.

UTILITY MAN: Prefer one with knowledge of power sewing machines. Acme Manufacturing Company, Sedalia.

WANTED: CARRIER BOYS for Kansas City Star. Harry Brougher, Phone 292.

WANTED MEN with experience or education in handling boilers, ice machines and general mechanical work. Good opportunity for advancement to plant engineers. Swift and Company, 724 West Main.

TRUCK DRIVER to drive truck and buy poultry and eggs on established routes. Good working conditions. Plenty of opportunity for advancement. Swift and Company, 724 West Main, Sedalia.

WANTED APPLICATIONS — for carrier boys to carry The Sedalia Democrat-Capital. See Paul R. Mines, Sedalia Democrat-Capital.

AMBITIOUS MEN interested in learning ice cream, creamery, poultry and eggs, or hatchery business. Plenty of opportunity for advancement now and after the war. Swift and Company, 724 West Main.

HATCHERY MAN WANTED who is qualified to cull and bloodtest hatchery flocks according to rules of National poultry improvement plan. Year around employment, good opportunity for advancement to hatchery manager. Swift and Company, 724 West Main.

IV—Employment

27A—Articles for Sale
HOT WATER TANK. Phone 1614.

PLAY PEN, good condition. Call Syracuse 2012.

REJECT handles 15/16ths x 48. Make garden sticks, curtain rods, flower boxes, lawn seats, etc. Only \$2.50 per 100. Acme Mfg. Co., 400 West 2nd.

GLASS HEADQUARTERS: Window glass, mirrors, glass shelves, glass for dressers, coffee tables, show cases, store fronts. Dugans, Phone 142.

USED 24-INCH FURNACE with blower at 102 East Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL DINING AND bedroom suites, clocks, stoves, paint, chains, damped, bookcase, guitar, violin, trumpet, toolboxes, typewriter, rugs, dishes. Store 1207 Ingram. Phone 3355.

HAND MADE HARNESS, stoves, washing machines, plumbing supplies, gutter pumps, belting, roll brick siding. Kitchen ware, pitch forks, handles, tools. Everything available in hardware. Cash Hardware and Paint Company.

UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC sweeper good condition. Twin beds, fountain mixer for malts, chairs, ballbearing roller skates and ice skates, 10 tube radio (Stewart-Warner), store fixtures. All kinds of lumber. Other articles too numerous to mention. 406 Dal Whi Mo court.

WHITE SILICA SAND DUST for use in cigarette receptacles and about the flower garden. In 100 pound. Excellent for wall finishing and deliveries. Sedalia Monument Works, 2200 East Broadway.

32—Boats and Accessories
OUTBOARD MOTOR, 6 horse, 42 model, water witch, perfect condition. Phone 517 or 1472 after 5:30 p. m.

33—Building Materials
NATIVE BUILDING MATERIAL—Louis Abbott, Stover, Mo.

34—Business and Office Equipment
OFFICE DESK: 54x30 inches, seven drawer. 216 South Ohio.

35—Farm and Dairy Products

VIII—Merchandise

37A—Fruits and Vegetables
STRAWBERRY PLANTS for sale. 614 East 11th.

WEAKLEY'S MARKET — Fresh fish, fruits and vegetables. 117 West 2nd.

59—Household Goods
WHITE ENAMEL coal and wood range and hot water tank for sale. Call 4117. 1807 East 6th.

KITCHEN CABINET, pre-war, 56 inch porcelain top. Phone 3795-W.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS: Living room suite, single bed, coal-wood range, new. Warm Morning heater. Middleton Storage.

LARGE GRAY GAS STOVE, right hand oven. Inquire 1017 West 16th before 7:30 p. m.

50 POUND icebox. J. H. Pursley, 620 East 17th.

OZITE RUG PAD, 3 yards rubber matting. Porch table. Ph. 3376.

LARGE CAST RANGE stove. \$15.00. O. Z. Petree, Syracuse, Missouri.

FIVE BURNER oil range, black and white enamel. Ice box, 50 pound. Both perfect. 1417 E. 13th.

20 GALLON automatic hot water heater, new boiler, priced very reasonably. 530 South Ohio. Phone 73.

COMBINATION GAS and coal range, cheap. Phone 3858. 518 South Washington.

STUDIO COUCH, gas range, chest of drawers, platform rocker, living room rug, baby bed and high chair, floor lamp, love seat and two chairs, bird cage, wardrobe trunk, linoleum, carpet sweeper, ice box, apartment size. Blue's O. K. Furniture, 507 South Ohio.

64—Specials at the Stores
PAINT-UP We have a high quality paint in all sizes and colors. Less than half price. 301 West Main.

VIII—Merchandise

SHIPMENT RECEIVED OF ROYAL BLUE MILKING MACHINES
 Electric or Gasoline model. Save time and labor.
WARDS FARM STORE

65—Wearing Apparel
ONE RED and two silver fox furs, black suit. Phone 3376.

GIRLS COAT and leggings set, size 6. 233 South Montauk.

66—Wanted—To Buy
GAS RANGE: Small apartment size. Thomas, Phone 3355. 1207 South Ingram.

ONE LOW iron wheel wagon. Phone Don McIntyre, Otterville, Missouri.

WANTED: Men's good suits and shoes. Holmes Cleaners, Phone 868.

CASH for your furniture, stoves and rugs. Callies Furniture Co. Phone 412.

WILL PAY CASH for old Prisms or glass pendants. Queen City Electric Company.

WANTED BAND INSTRUMENTS—Cornet, trumpet, saxophone. 1629 Park. Phone 3037-W.

WANTED: Washing machine. Call 1984.

VIII—Merchandise

36—Fuel, Feed, Fertilizers
BALED OATS and wheat straw at baler. W. O. Stanley, Call 25.

MIXED CLOVER and lespedeza hay at baler. R. L. Curtis, Smithton, Missouri.

WINDSOR COAL for sale, delivered. Phone 3243. Also general hauling. F. H. Rush, Hilltop Service Station, Sedalia.

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CASH for your furniture, stoves and rugs. Callies Furniture Co. Phone 412.

WILL PAY CASH for old Prisms or glass pendants. Queen City Electric Company.

WANTED BAND INSTRUMENTS—Cornet, trumpet, saxophone. 1629 Park. Phone 3037-W.

WANTED: Washing machine. Call 1984.

VIII—Merchandise

SHIPMENT RECEIVED OF ROYAL BLUE MILKING MACHINES
 Electric or Gasoline model

The Sedalla (Mo.) Democrat
Tuesday Evening,
August 14, 1945

5

There are many mountain peaks
measuring around 30,000 feet in
height on the moon.

SALE:
Saturday, August 18th - 2:30 PM
415 East Fourth Street
St. Patrick's Church Rectory
One good double garage, to be re-

LAKE

new car needs ★

E OLIVER BUICK
DEALER 4TH. & OSAGE PHONE 390

L HARDWARE
HARDWARE STORE
Telephone 228

You Need!
for chickens
for pigs



SEE US FOR YOUR FEED
SUPPLY NEEDS

RY FEED STORE
TELEPHONE 42

R SALE

modern	\$3600
modern, possession	4500
modern, possession	4500

modern	3600
modern except heat	3750
modern except heat, possession	4000
modern, possession 9-1-45	4750
close in, possession	4750
Green Ridge, Mo.	4000
La Monte, Mo.	4800
birth of dresden	5700
highway west of La Monte	4000
half of Sedalia	8000

E. C. MARTIN
n and Investment Co.
Phone 6

and \$1,000,000.00 dollars in this com-
s and individuals in the purchase of

AUTOMOBILES
BONDS
LIVESTOCK

ANK INTEREST RATES

er your credit needs. We would like

National Bank

Sedalia, Mo

of Banking Service

COMBINED
Cold and heat waving, a spray of oil and
water, 1 to 3 minutes of steam.
Popular prices. Cold Waving.
Thomas Beauty Shop
Phone 499 510 1/2 S. Ohio
Your hairdresser for 35 years.

The Doctor Shoe
FOOT HEALTH FOR
MEN.
Demand Shoe Store
105 W. 5th—Downstairs



**WE MOUNT
DIAMONDS
IN OUR
OWN
SHOP**

**Bichsel
Jewelry Co.**
217 So. Ohio Phone 822

LOANS
LARGE OR SMALL
We can loan any amount
for

- TAXES
- SEASONAL NEEDS
- REPAIRS
- COAL
- INSURANCE
- STORM WINDOWS
- OVERHAUL CAR
- BUSINESS
- FARM NEEDS
- PAYING BILLS
- DOWN PAYMENT ON HOME
- FINANCE The Purchase of Automobile
- MEET FINANCIAL EMERGENCIES
- MEDICAL, DENTAL and HOSPITAL BILLS

Consolidate all your obligations
into one account. Make your
needs known to us.
**PROMPT ATTENTION
TO YOUR NEEDS**

Reasonable Rates
We offer worthwhile saving on
loan costs.

Our rates are low.
INDUSTRIAL LOAN CO.
122 E. 2nd St. Phone 48

16 Meteorites Falls in State

ROLLA—Preparation of a report on the meteorite falls which have occurred in Missouri is announced by Dr. Edward L. Clark, State Geologist. Meteorites, so-called shooting stars, are masses of stony or iron materials which come from beyond the earth. On falling into the atmosphere of the earth they are intensely heated and frequently become so hot they are illuminated. Meteorites usually are coated by a rusty brown crust and are pitted or furrowed. The largest meteorite that has been found in Missouri is fifteen inches in diameter and weighs 539 pounds.

Dr. Clark stated sixteen meteorite falls are known to have occurred in Missouri. Seven of the falls were observed by man; the others have been identified by the chance discovery of fragments of the meteorite. Fifteen of the sixteen falls have been found south of the Missouri river where the rocks and soils are of such a character that the meteorites are recognized as being different from other rocks that are present. In northern Missouri the surface is covered with glacial debris and the rocks are of such a mixed character that a meteorite could be overlooked. Dr. Clark emphasized there was no reason for a concentration of falls south of the Missouri river. The known meteorite falls have occurred in Bates, Cass, Christian, Howell, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Scott, Stone, Taney, and Warren counties.

The majority of the specimens that have been collected are now deposited in museums and private collections outside of Missouri. A number of specimens are in foreign museums in India, Australia, Austria, Germany, England, and Canada. Dr. Clark is anxious to locate specimens of these meteorites or specimens from other falls which have not been reported. Specimens which are believed to be meteorites may be sent to the Missouri Geological Survey for laboratory identification.

**Fly Spray Vapor
Like Smoke Caused Alarm**
A supposed fire was reported at the Safeway store, Fifth street and Ohio avenue, Monday night but when the fire department arrived and opened the store it was discovered that the "smoke" was fly spray vapor.



Indicated in cases of itching skin, chafing and diaper rash.
Get Calamine Lotion and other Meyer Brothers Products from your Drug Retailer.

• Sports Roundup

By Hugh Fullerton, Jr.
NEW YORK, Aug. 14—(AP)—Back on the job after two weeks devoted to acquiring at first hand the knowledge that all trout are not dizzy. . . Looks as if the baseball races were about to "waiver" along to the finish. . . The Browns apparently have given up the idea of winning another pennant but they're not playing favorites when it comes to breaking up their team. . . The league-leading Tigers picked up relief pitcher George Caster, who may be considerable help in the pennant drive along with Jim Tobin, acquired from the Braves after all hands had waived on him, but St. Louis squared accounts by letting the pennant-contending Senators have Mike Kreevich, a 300 hitter, just when Washington was badly in need of an outfielder. . . Then, of course there was the transfer of Hank Borowy, in which the waivers supposedly signalled the Cubs on toward the flag like a traffic cop waving to Sunday drivers to hurry up.

Vulnerable Venable
Jack Venable, Oklahoma U's navy fullback who played last year for Arkansas A. and M. figures he's seen about all there is in football scouting. . . When the Aggies played Mississippi State last fall, Venable went down to take a pass. . . "The Mississippi boy covering me was talking all the time," Jack relates. . . "He said 'I know who you are. You're Venable. You weigh 190 and stand six feet tall. You throw some and they like to run you up the middle a lot. But you didn't run your route on this pass like you were supposed to.'"

Today's Guest Star
Bill Dooly, Philadelphia Record: "Young John Quinn has been president of the Braves only since last spring, but already he has mastered the art of how to talk without saying anything. His statements are as meatless as a menu."

One Minute Sports Page
The University of Georgia has been issued a quarter in the Marine corps league, official veterans' organization, and the chapter will be named in honor of Lt. Howard "Smiley" Johnson and Lt. Winston Hodges, star guards on the 1939 Bulldog football team. . . Joe Morrow, grounds superintendent at Hialeah race track, has developed an automatic track leveler to assure uniform depth to the running strip. Nof if the idea could only be applied to the horses in each race. . . And, by the way, would you say the horse whose disqualification caused that riot at Suffolk Downs Saturday had speed to burn?

Service Dept.
Lt. Dewey Fragetta, who is recovering at Rhodes general hospital from back injuries suffered in New Guinea, decided to go horeback riding recently and was pitched over the nag's head. He reports he now has bigger headaches than he ever got managing fighters. . . Cadet Jack Swamer, star shotputter and speed agility test champ at the Iowa navy pre-flight school, took up water polo and scored seven goals for his squadron team from the co-tender's position. There's one guy you can't knock for or as a goal.

FUSSY STOMACH
Pepto-Bismol is good for that.
When you've eaten something you shouldn't, and you pay the price with a sour, upset stomach, take soothing PEPTO-BISMOL. Tastes good and does good. Ask your druggist for PEPTO-BISMOL when your stomach is upset.

A NORWICH PRODUCT



ZURCHER'S
225 So. Ohio TEL 357

Night Baseball Vs. Daytime Debate is on

**Dodgers Draw
850,000 With, and
Detroit 800,000
Without Lights**

**By Jack Hand
Associated Press Sports Writer**
Detroit power hitting and effective pitching is providing a healthy antidote to the night ball crazy majors by attracting week-day crowds of 37,000 to Briggs stadium where over 800,000 day-time customers have spun the turnstiles.

Although nation-wide attention has been focused on Brooklyn's amazing drawing powers because almost 850,000 have been lured to Ebbets field by day and night, the Bengals can hardly miss hitting the million paid mark without turning on a single light.

The time-honored combination of a winning ball club and a tight pennant race laugh at such handicaps as a Monday afternoon after a big Sunday doubleheader. With New York at the attraction, Detroit pulled 37,888 through the gates yesterday to watch the Tigers bury the visitors' flag hopes, 15 to 4 and 11-9.

Rudy York clubbed a homer in each game to help Dizzy Trout to his 77th decision and George Caster to his third. Caster, a St. Louis Brownie castoff, stopped the Yanks dead after believing Al Benton in the fifth frame of the nightcap.

Al Hollingsworth pushed Washington back another full game behind the Tigers by hurling the Browns to a 4-2 first game verdict. Al Carrasquel evened it up later, 11-3, but the gap had been widened.

Chicago climbed into the first four by sharing Philadelphia, 4-3, on Tony Cuccinello's pinch single in the 11th as reliever Johnny Johnson outpointed fireman Joe Berry.

Cleveland's Lefty Al Smith shut out Boston with three singles, 10-0, dropping the Red Sox to seventh, lowest they have been since mid-May.

Charley Grimm's Chicago Cubs continued to sweep through the east without trouble, flattening the Phillies, 4-1, as Paul Derringer hung up win No. 13 at Dick Barrett's expense.

St. Louis and Brooklyn carried their second place feud to 15 innings before the defending world champion Red Birds finally broke it up, 11-10, on Ken O'Dea's double off the right field screen.

Billy Southworth and Leo Duracher used a total of 11 hurlers with the two aces, Hal Gregg and Red Barrett, being charged respectively with the loss and victory.

Harry Feldman's pitching and Cincinnati's batting has proved to be the most consistent combination in the majors with the New York Giants' righthander trimming the Reds five times in succession while coping 10 decisions. Feldman allowed seven hits in handling the Reds a tenth straight setback, 2-0.

Despite two homers by Jack Barrett, Pittsburgh fell before Boston's 13-hit attack, 6-4, with Nate Andrews taking the verdict over Kenny Gables.

SAAF Officers Will Dine Sedalia Golfers

The Sedalia Country Club in its annual golf tournament with Sedalia Army Air Field officers, won the thirty-six hole match with 65 points to the Officers' 25. The Country club team won both eighteen holes, the first meeting being on Sunday, August 5 when the Sedalians scored 34½ points and the Officers got 7½ points.

August 5 the Officers were the guests of the Country club at a dinner served following the matches. Thursday night the Officers will be hosts at a dinner honoring the Sedalia golfers to be held at the Officers' Club at the SAAF.

Next Sunday the first matches in the annual club championship will be played. The club championship tournament will run for four weeks.

Sports Mirror

By The Associated Press
TODAY A YEAR AGO — The eastern intercollegiate football association adopted six rule changes, including the allowing of passing anywhere behind the line of scrimmage.

THREE YEARS AGO — Suzanne Zimmerman, Portland, Ore., won the National Women's 100-meter free style swimming title in 1:10.3, at Neenan, Wisconsin.

FIVE YEARS AGO — C. W. Phellis' Spencer Scott won the Hambletonian at Goshen, N. Y.

TEN YEARS AGO—About 40,000 spectators saw Greyhound win the Hambletonian at Goshen, N. Y.

Reports Pocketbook Taken
Leonard Buchholz, 209 West Third street, who is employed at the Thompson Motor Co., reported a brown billfold taken from a pocket of his clothes which were hung in the washroom at the Thompson Motor Company Monday afternoon. Buchholz said the billfold contained \$40.00, a hunting license and his driver's license.

TODAY'S BASEBALL
By The Associated Press
(Eastern War Time)
National League
Cincinnati at New York, 2:30 p. m.
St. Louis at Brooklyn, 2:30 p. m.
Pittsburgh at Boston, (2) 1:30 p. m.
and 2:30 p. m.
Chicago at Philadelphia, 9:00 p. m.
American League
New York at Detroit, 3:00 p. m.
Philadelphia at Chicago, 2:30 p. m.
Boston at Cleveland, 2:00 p. m.
Washington at St. Louis, 3:00 p. m.

Wednesday Schedule
National League—Chicago at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Boston (2), Pittsburgh at New York (2) and St. Louis at Philadelphia (2-twi-night).
American League—Washington at Detroit, New York at St. Louis (night), Philadelphia at Cleveland and Boston at Chicago (2).

MONDAY BASEBALL RESULTS
National League
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1.
New York 2, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 11, Brooklyn 10.
Boston 6, Pittsburgh 4.
American League
Detroit 13-11, New York 4-9.
Cleveland 4-3, Washington 2-11.
Philadelphia 10, Boston 0.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 3.
American Association
Kansas City 3, Louisville 2.
Indianapolis 10, Milwaukee 3.
St. Paul 6, Columbus 5 (second game postponed, rain).
Toledo-Minneapolis, postponed, rain.

STANDINGS OF THE TEAMS
League standings including all games of August 13.
American League
Teams W L Pct.
Detroit 61 43 .587
Washington 58 46 .558
Chicago 54 50 .519
New York 52 49 .515
Cleveland 52 51 .505
St. Louis 50 52 .490
Boston 51 54 .486
Philadelphia 34 67 .337

National League
Teams W L Pct.
Chicago 69 36 .657
St. Louis 64 44 .593
Brooklyn 61 45 .575
New York 58 50 .537
Philadelphia 55 54 .505
Boston 50 59 .459
Cincinnati 43 61 .413
Philadelphia 28 79 .262

Fights Monday Night
By The Associated Press
NEW YORK—Chester Rico, 137, New York, outpointed Jorge Morelia, 136, Mexico City, 10 rounds.
PHILADELPHIA—Allie Stolz, 134½, New York, N. J., decisioned Wesley Mouton, 124, Philadelphia (10).
CHICAGO—Hubert Hood, 193½, Chicago, and O'Dell Riley, 181, Detroit, drew (10).

Lt. Sam Tuck Awarded DFC

AN ARMY AIR FORCE STATION, France—Cited for extraordinary achievement while serving as pilot of a B-17 Flying Fortress, First Lieutenant Sam G. Tuck, of Houston, was recently awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

The 23 year old airman received the decoration for exceptional flying skill and leadership on two missions during the closing months of the European war. Despite hazardous enemy opposition and adverse weather conditions, Lt. Tuck continued over the bomb run enabling the bombardier to achieve an effective bomb pattern.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Leland C. Tuck, he is a graduate of Houston high school. Prior to entering the service in February, 1943, Lt. Tuck was employed by the Evans Electrical Co. at Kansas City.

Democrat-Capital Class ads get results, 10 words, 1 week, 80c Phone 1000.

LADY NEARLY CHOKED WHILE LYING IN BED— DUE TO STOMACH GAS

One lady said a few days ago that she used to be afraid to go to bed at night. She was swollen with stomach gas, which always got worse when she went to bed, and the gas would rise up in her throat after she lay down and would nearly choke her. She couldn't lie flat. Had to prop herself up on pillows. Recently this lady got ERB-HELP and now says gas is gone, stomach feels fine, bowels are regular and she can go to bed and sleep soundly. ERB-HELP contains 12 Great Herbs: they cleanse bowels, clear gas from stomach, act on sluggish liver and kidneys. Miserable people soon feel different all over. So don't go on suffering! Get ERB-HELP. Sold by All Drug Stores here in Sedalia. Adv.

TOILET SOAP

**Soap
Treasures
by Hewitt.**
This fine
Toilet Soap
in two style
gift boxes
only 50¢ per box.

**Pine Buds
5 large bars
in box**

50¢ box

**Hoffman
Hdw. Co.**
Phone 433

Recommend Collet On Bench

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 14—(AP)—Judge Caskie Collet of the federal district court in Kansas City has been recommended by Sen. Frank P. Briggs, Macon, Mo., to be a member of the United States court of appeals for the District of Columbia.

The Missouri senator stated that on several occasions Judge Collet has sat on the federal bench in Washington and was highly regarded by fellow jurists there as well as in his home state.

"Judge Collet is eminently qualified and has made an outstanding record," Senator Briggs said.

Judget Collet has served as chairman of the Missouri Public service commission and as a member of the Missouri supreme court. The judge and President Truman long have been friends.

Will Of Mrs. Rissler Filed For Probate

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Rissler, widow of the late George L. Rissler, was filed Monday in the Pettis county probate court. Mrs. Rissler named her sister, Miss Enid P. Johnson of LaMonte, as executrix.

A bequest of \$1,000 was left to the LaMonte Baptist church. To Miss Johnson and another sister, Mrs. Margaret Summerskill, the deceased left all her household furnishings, silver, dishes and personal belongings contained in her home in LaMonte and the remainder of the estate to her son, Herschel Rissler.

Mrs. Rissler died last week.

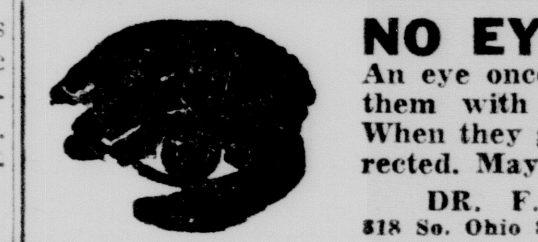
Fined On Check Charge

M. Catlin was arraigned before Judge A. M. Harlan Monday on a charge of passing a worthless check to M. W. Harmon, 700 West Third street. The defendant was represented by Ed Miller, R. F. D. No. 5. Catlin was fined \$1.00 and costs and released.

Democrat-Capital class ads get results. 10 words, 1 week, 80c. Phone 1000.

For Hot Weather Rashes Itch, Burn, and Sting

—do something to check the discomfort quick. Sprinkle on Mexsana, the soothing, medicated powder. Helps absorb excess moisture on skin, often the cause of heat rash. Relieves itch of minor skin troubles, baby's diaper rash. Save most in larger sizes. Always get Mexsana.



NO EYE REPLACEMENT
An eye once gone can not be replaced. Treat them with the utmost care and attention. When they get defective vision have that corrected. May we help you?
DR. F. O. MURPHY—Optometrist
818 So. Ohio St. Phone 870

Develop Miracle One-Unit Hearing Aid for Deafened

An amazing new hearing aid which combines transmitter, batteries, tubes and all in one lightweight unit has been developed by the Beltone Hearing Aid Co. of Chicago.

The new "Mono-Pac" small enough to fit in the palm of the hand, may be worn in a man's vest pocket, or pinned to a lady's undergarment.

New "Plug-In" type of tubes eliminate the necessity of sending the hearing aid to the factory for repairs. A lifetime service guarantee accompanies each aid.

The Beltone-Kansas City Hearing Service, Dept. 5-T, 1001-A Grand Ave., Kansas City 6, Mo., will be glad to send you free information or arrange for a free home demonstration without obligation. If you or your friends are troubled by defective hearing, you are urged to write for details of this service today!

**THE WORD "GARLAND" IS
A TRADE NAME THAT
GUARANTEES A DIAMOND
TO BE AS HIGH GRADE AS
MONEY CAN BUY.**

**IF YOU BUY HER A
GARLAND DIAMOND
RING**

**SHE WILL STRUT
LIKE A TURKEY
GOBBLER**

**FOR JEWELRY STORE JEWELRY
C REED BY THE FOX**

FINAL SUMMER CLEARANCE

Starts Wednesday - - - Doors Open 8:30 A.M.

DRESSES

**Entire Summer Stock Priced
to Clear! Every Dress Must
Go! Exceptional Values!**

Three Large Groups

Values to \$16.95

\$4.00

\$6.00

\$8.00

**All Sizes
All Colors**

BLOUSES

ONE GROUP Slightly soiled Values to \$4.95 **\$2.00**

Final Clearance of All Summer MILLINERY

**Every hat must go
regardless of former
price! One Group
Values to \$6.50 now**

**Burton's
Ready to Wear**
209 So. Ohio Street

**Nationally
Advertised
UPLIFT
Brassieres
\$1.00**

**Panty and
Garter
GIRDLES
\$2.95
and
\$3.98**

**NO
WASH DAY
BLUES
FOR ME**

It's a wise housewife who packs her wash day troubles in the laundry bag and sends them off to us. We do wet wash or flat work — return your clothes flower fresh.

**DORN-CLONEY LAUNDRY &
DRY CLEANING COMPANY**
Phone 126
FREE CINDERS AT OUR PLANT

**Our
65th
Year
of Service
in Sedalia.**

**McLaughlin
Brothers
Funeral Chapel**
519 South Ohio St.
Phone 8

PEACE!

XTRA THE SEDALIA DEMOCRAT XTRA
In Combination With The Sedalia Morning Capital
Volume Seventy-Seven, Number 193
Sedalia, Missouri, Tuesday, August 14, 1945
Price Five Cents Full Associated Press Leased Wire and Wide World Features

Japanese Accept Allied Surrender Terms: World Tensely Awaited Nipponese Action

Japan's Official Note Was Delivered by Byrnes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP)—Japan's official reply to Allied surrender terms was delivered to Secretary of State Byrnes late today.

Byrnes immediately left his office for the White House.

The Secretary started out on his short but historic walk at 6:12 p. m. Eastern War Time.

The document was delivered to Byrnes by Max Grassli, charge d'affaires for Switzerland. Grassli was in Byrnes' office about five minutes.

When he came out reporters crowded around as he waited for the elevator and several said "Was it the note you took in?"

With a big smile, Grassli nodded in confirmation.

About a minute later Byrnes left for the White House.

He reached there at 6:16 p. m. and walked rapidly through a side door stuffing a bundle of papers into the inside pocket of his coat.

Peace hopes soared to the celebration point today (Tuesday) from the far Pacific to the Atlantic seaboard as indications multiplied that Japan's surrender was near.

Wild, spontaneous demonstrations—touched off by an early morning Japanese broadcast that an imperial surrender message was forthcoming—subsidized in most cities, but gained momentum in New York where great crowds gathered, awaiting official word from the White House.

It was a nerve-tugging climax to long, suspenseful waiting—marked by premature celebrations last Friday, when the Japanese offered to quit if they could keep their emperor, and Sunday night, when a quickly killed false surrender flash moved on the wires of the United Press.

War Workers On Job

Most war plant and other workers punched the time clock as usual today although 4,200 foundry workers at the Ford River Rouge plant left their jobs after an unidentified man blew the factory whistles. Army and navy inductions also continued as on any other day.

In contrast to the joyous outbursts on Pacific islands, western cities and some east coast centers, most of the nation waited quietly, if not calmly, for a go-ahead from Washington before celebrating.

Liquor stores closed in Ohio and elsewhere, however, and store windows were boarded in most cities in expectation of unrestrained gaiety when the war officially ended.

New York Celebrates

Already window smashings were reported in New York, where the crowd in Times Square far exceeded 150,000 at noon and the streets were blanketed with torn paper and streamers dumped from skyscrapers.

The first Tokyo report produced impromptu parades in New

Trap in Which The Japs Cried Quits



Map above shows how Japan was encircled by Allied forces which, growing ever stronger as the enemy grew weaker, made the Jap case hopeless. America's amazing atomic bomb was the final crusher. Black in Japanese home islands will be all that's left of the once-mighty Jap empire after terms of Potsdam declaration are enforced.

Truman Makes Annoucement at 6 pm This Evening; Will Be Accepted By MacArthur; Moscow, England Agree

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP)—President Truman announced at 7:00 p. m. EWT tonight Japanese acceptance of surrender terms.

They will be accepted by General Douglas MacArthur when arrangements can be completed.

Mr. Truman read the formal message relayed from Emperor Hirohito through the Swiss government in which the Japanese ruler pledged the surrender on the terms laid down by the Big Three conference at Potsdam.

President Truman made this statement:

"I have received this afternoon, a message from the Japanese government in reply to the message forwarded to that government by the secretary of state on August 11.

"I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration which specifies the unconditional surrender of Japan.

In this reply there is no qualification.

"Arrangements are now being made for the formal signing of surrender terms at the earliest possible moment.

"General Douglas MacArthur has been appointed the supreme Allied commander to receive the Japanese surrender.

"Great Britain, Russia and China will be represented by high ranking officers.

"Meantime, the Allied armed forces have been ordered to suspend offensive action.

"The proclamation of V-J day must wait upon the formal signing of the surrender terms by Japan.

Simultaneously Mr. Truman disclosed that Selective Service is taking immediate steps to slash inductions from 80,000 to 50,000 a month.

Henceforth, Mr. Truman said, only those men under 26 will be drafted for the reduced quotas.

The White House made public the Japanese government's message accepting that ended the war which started December 7, 1941.

The text of their message which was delivered by the Swiss charge d'affaires follows:

"Communication of the Japanese government of August 14, 1945, addressed to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China:

"With reference to the Japanese government's note of August 10 regarding their acceptance of the Potsdam declaration and the Potsdam declaration and the reply of the governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China sent by American Secretary of State Byrnes under the date of August 11, the Japanese government have the honor to communicate to the governments of the four powers as follows:

"1. His Majesty the emperor

has issued an imperial rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration.

"2. His Majesty, the Emperor, is prepared to authorize and insure the signature by his government and the imperial general headquarters of necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration. His Majesty is also prepared to issue his commands to all the military, naval, and air authorities of Japan and all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, to surrender arms, and to issue such other orders as may be required by the supreme commander of the Allied forces for the execution of the above mentioned terms."

SAAF Personnel Ordered To Remain At Base

All military personnel of the Sedalia Army Air Field who were in Sedalia at the time of the announcement the Allies accepted the Japanese surrender, were ordered to report back to the base. Military police on duty in Sedalia immediately began patrolling the streets and notifying the men to return to the SAAF, and those whose homes are in Sedalia were ordered to go to their homes and remain there.

Soldiers, Sailors, and other military personnel home on furlough were also ordered to go to their homes and remain there in accordance with orders from the War Department, which were issued throughout the entire nation.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 15.—(AP)—Prime Minister Attlee announced Japan had surrendered.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 15.—(AP)—The Moscow radio announced at midnight (7 p. m. EWT) the unconditional surrender of Japan.

The President made the historic announcement to a huge crowd of reporters who had been virtually living in the White House for days in anticipation of just such a moment.

Smiling and surrounded by his

Nation's Business Leaders Are Thankful

NEW YORK.—(AP)—American business leaders issued statements of thanksgiving over the military subjugation of Japan today, combined in some instances with announcements of plans for a headlong rush into peacetime production.

Several of the declarations carried sober reminders of responsibility for keeping the peace that has been won.

The president of the American Can company, D. W. Figgis, who was one of the first to speak, said his concern's 67 plants could divert their output almost immediately into civilian channels. The company's output now was the highest in its history, he said, but he looked forward to an expansion that would require employment averaging 20 per cent above normal pre-war years.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced it had no major reconversion problems and awaited only an estimate of reduced army and navy needs before increasing civilian output. It added that shortened hours were expected to provide for the reabsorption of returning veterans without any reduction of employment.

Armed Forces First

W. Randolph Burgess, president of the American Bankers Association and vice chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York, said:

"Our first consideration must be for the returning men and women of the armed forces—under fire yesterday, a veteran back in our midst tomorrow. This is a direct personal obligation and is the greatest immediate concern of every American."

Of banking's position in assisting veterans on their return, Burgess asserted banks of the country have been working for more than a year on practical and constructive ways to serve returning veterans. He added, "banks will see that credit-worthy veterans receive the money necessary to carry out their plans" in business or home purchase.

Ira Mosier, president of National Association of Manufacturers, said "today can be the dawn of permanent peace in the world."

"Let the energies which we have consecrated to the winning of the war now be turned to preventing any other war."

Occasion For Thanks

Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange,

VICTORY

This is indeed a memorable day—one that will live in our memories forever. It marks the ending of hostilities in this greatest of all times, the most destructive and expensive in lives and materiel that this world has ever known.

It should serve as the beginning of a new era of Peace and mutual understanding for the civilized people throughout the world.

Every individual of the Allied Powers should rightfully feel proud of the parts they have played in building up this greatest military machine of all time, and of their contribution to the successful conclusion of this conflict.

Your celebration of this day should be tempered with memories of those less fortunate who have made the supreme sacrifice in order that we may realize this day of final victory, and all of our efforts should be exerted towards the maintenance of everlasting Peace.

JULIUS A. KOLB,
Colonel, Air Corps
Commanding.

Buna, Gona And Bismarck Sea Were Start Of MacArthur Comeback

AP Newsfeatures
WHEN Gen. Douglas MacArthur reached Australia after a thrill-packed escape from the Japanese closing in on Bataan, his first public statement was: "I shall return."

But even MacArthur at that time—March, 1942—did not know how many obstacles still lay ahead. He expected to find a powerful American army awaiting him in Australia. Instead he found two Army divisions, a handful of planes and a few destroyers and cruisers.

With what Australia could scrape together—many of their forces were in action against Germany—MacArthur had to hold the line. The Japanese were edging down the northern coast of New Guinea, landing on July 22 at Buna and Gona, 100 miles across the Papuan peninsula from Port Moresby. This base was a prize Japanese objective—the key to an invasion of Australia.

The enemy's big New Guinea offensive began in August. Specially-trained jungle fighters moved silently through thick jungles to rip Australian forces from flank and rear. By Sept. 1 they were over the top of the Owen Stanley mountains and were speeding down the southern slopes. Thirty-two miles from Port Moresby the main force halted for supplies for the final push.

But on Sept. 25, after a Japanese landing force at Milne Bay had been beaten back, MacArthur was ready to strike. Australian forces commanded by Gen. Sir Thomas A. Blamey moved slowly, tightly holding their thin supply lines, and by Nov. 2 had taken Kagi and Kokodu, two villages along the mountain pass. Then MacArthur hit with everything in stock.

Thousands of Yanks under Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger poured through the mountains on roads hastily blasted out by Allied engineers. Many more pounced down on the foe in air transports flown from Australia. Native carriers, jeeps and airplanes carried a steady volume of supplies. Tanks and mortars blasted the Japanese as Yanks and Aussies applied some new jungle tricks they had learned the hard way, penetrating enemy lines and chopping the enemy bit by bit. Overhead the Army Air Forces under Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney

Techniques On Papua Pointed Way To Tokyo

AP Newsfeatures
ALLIED techniques learned in annihilating the Japanese on Papua in 1942 were to serve as the basis of Gen. MacArthur's future advance.
At the end of this operation he said the outstanding new principle was "the continuous, calculated application of air power... employed in the most intimate tactical and logistical union with ground troops." This coordination, he said, would permit "swift, massive strokes rather than dilatory and costly island-to-island advance."

At that time MacArthur plainly warned the enemy of what was to come: Powerful, direct strikes at key bases and the outflanking of less important bases.

blocked Nipponese attempts to get reinforcements in.
On Nov. 24 the Australians en-



PAPUAN MOP-UP—The Japanese tried to make their last stand from pill-boxes on Papua but it didn't work. Here an Australian lieutenant surveys the result.

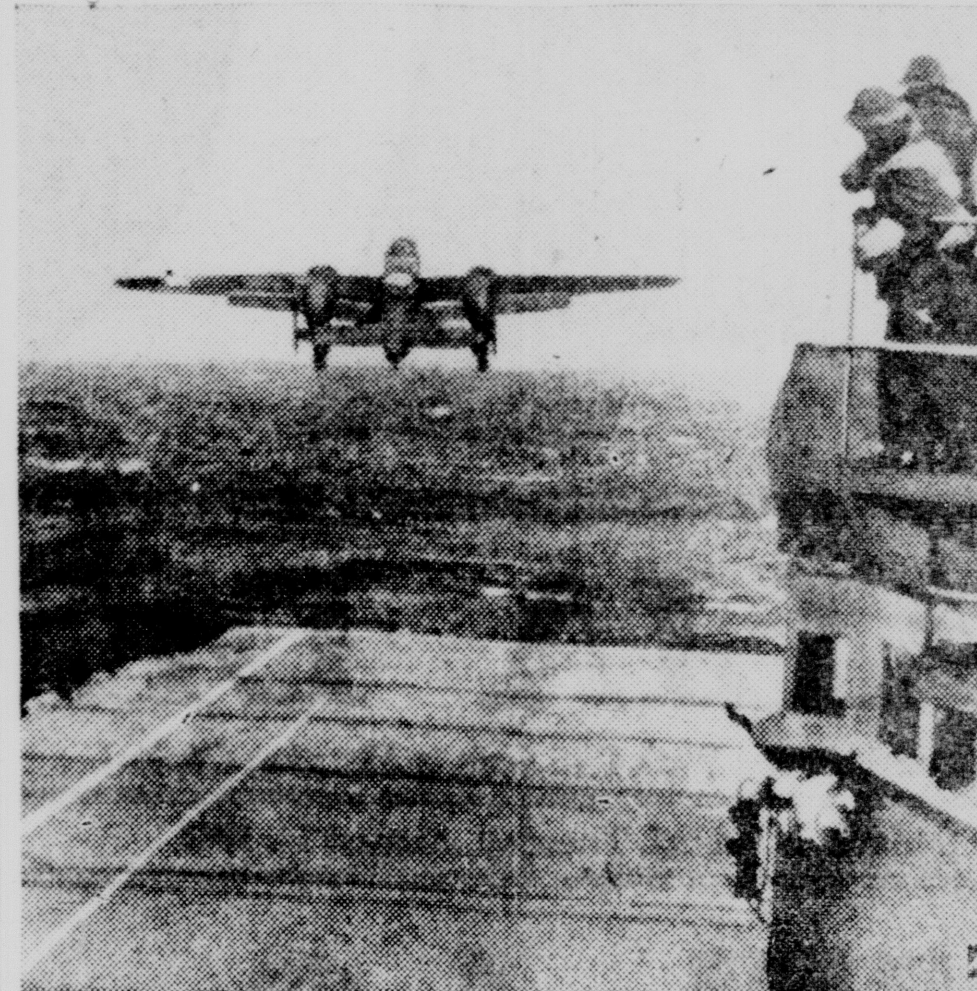
tered Gona and on Dec. 9 they fully won it. But the Yanks, advancing on Buna, met suicidal resistance. It was not until Dec. 14—after thirteen-ton tanks were called up to blast crude but incredibly sturdy pill boxes—that they could take the village.

On Jan. 23, 1943, the last organized Japanese resistance was shattered on Papua with the capture of Sanananda Point. The entire force of 15,000 led by Lt. Gen. Tomitaro Horii had been annihilated.

With Papua in safe hands, the immediate threat to Australia was ended. On Feb. 11, MacArthur moved up to defeat the Japanese near Wau, 35 miles from Salamaua, and from March 2 to 4, Kenney's bombers lashed out at a huge Japanese convoy heading for New Guinea. This was the Battle of the Bismarck Sea; and when it had ended, the Japanese had lost 22 ships, 61 planes and 15,000 men against Allied losses of one bomber, three pursuit planes and 13 casualties.

MacArthur was now ready to add speed to his comeback.

Doolittle Bombers Began Tokyo Air Blitz



OFF TO TOKYO—A B-25 bomber leaves "Shangri-La," the U.S. Hornet, for the first American raid on Japan.

AP Newsfeatures
IT WAS on a sunny noon in April, 1942, that the Japanese homeland first saw the receiving end of total war.

On that day—April 18—U. S. medium bombers roared over Tokyo and other major cities to drop what were to be the first of a steadily growing stream of deadly eggs.

Only 16 planes were in the raid, but they provided a powerful tonic for the American war effort. And for the Japanese they portended the day when hundreds of such bombers would appear regularly over their cities, unloading industry-busting bombs by the tonful.

The enemy tried for months to learn where the ships had come from and where they had landed. But to Japan—and the equally curious U. S. public—President Roosevelt revealed only that the big birds had been sent from a mysterious "Shangri-La."

It was a year before all the details were released.

Doolittle's Idea

The idea of the attack had brewed for months after Pearl Harbor in the broad, bald head of Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle. After highly secret training, he had put his specially-selected air crews aboard the aircraft carrier Hornet, attached to a task force commanded by Adm. William F. Halsey Jr.

The plan had been to steam within 400 miles of the Japanese coast and send the planes off at night. But the task force was sighted by a Japanese vessel 800 miles from the coast and the decision was made to strike at once.

Ineffective Defense

The Japanese put up a belated and ineffective ack-ack and fighter plane defense. But the longer flight—and the necessity now of landing in China at night, instead of at day as previously planned—raised the costs. Not one plane reached the Chinese fields which had been prepared.

Of eighty officers and men on the mission, one was killed; two were listed as missing; eight were captured—later the enemy announced they had been executed; five were interned in Russia; and 64, including seven who were injured, crash-landed in China.

GUADALCANAL PROVED TOUGH

Malaria, Jungles And Greater Sea And Air Strength Of The Enemy Made The Margin Close In First Marine Invasion

AP Newsfeatures
THE United States took the first amphibious step to Tokyo with the invasion of tiny Guadalcanal, in the Solomon Islands, on August 7, 1942.

Few Americans had ever heard of this mosquito-infested, malaria-ridden pin point. Yet for five months America's immediate Pacific fate dangled in the island's stifling, almost impenetrable jungles and in the shark-infested waters surrounding it.

The Guadalcanal invasion was spearheaded by Marines led by Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandergriit. It was designed primarily to protect U. S. shipping lanes to Australia, where Allied power slowly was being built, and to guard New Caledonia from air attacks.

Japanese Surprised

Japan had invaded the Solomons six weeks after Pearl Harbor, and when a Marine division hit the beaches in self-propelled steel barges, under protecting sea and air cover, the enemy was surprised.

The Leathernecks quickly gained a beachhead, captured the almost complete Henderson airfield, and seized the smaller adjacent islands of Tulagi, Gavutu and Tanomobogo. On Gavutu and Tulagi, not one of the foe surrendered—1,300 of them, the entire garrisons, had to be killed.

After initial successes, the going got tough. On the night of Aug. 8, a Japanese cruiser force caught Allied naval patrols off guard and sank four cruisers. Bombers from the northern Solo-

mons and Rabaul then began to appear daily to rip the beachhead. American supply ships ran a gauntlet and frequently got caught by Japanese surface ships and submarines. Few Americans at home knew how critical the situation actually was.

But despite growing enemy counterattacks the Yanks held doggedly. Japanese attempts to land on Guadalcanal were broken up repeatedly, mainly by the small but superior air force that had been assembled on Henderson.

In October, however, the Japanese landed in daylight on Guadalcanal only 15 miles from the American lines. Heavy artillery was moved ashore and by November Nipponese land, sea and air forces had been massed to push the Yanks back into the sea.

U. S. Matches Stakes

But America matched the stakes. Many warships damaged in the early months of war again were ready to fight; new Army and Marine troops were rushed in to reinforce the weary original force; and supplies from the now-roaring home arsenal began coming in.

On Nov. 13 the decisive battle for Guadalcanal was fought at sea. In three days, in the Sealark Channel north of the Henderson field the Navy sank 28 Japanese ships and damaged ten more. The U. S. lost eight ships. Meanwhile the Leathernecks wiped out 750 Japanese moving in against the airfield from the jungle and sent an equal number scurrying back to the underbrush.

Although after that the skilled Japanese jungle warriors remained constantly bothersome, they were never again a major threat. On Dec. 9 the Army, under Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, took over command. And on Feb. 9 the conquest of Guadalcanal was completed.



ACTION: Leathernecks hold rifles ready as they search for the foe in a palm grove.



EVACUATION: Comrades carry a wounded Marine to safety. Victory's cost was high.

Jungle War Taught Yanks The Nature Of The Enemy

AP Newsfeatures
IN fighting their way to their first ground victories on Guadalcanal and New Guinea, the American forces learned much about the dangerous, unorthodox foe they were up against. Here are three characteristics they found annoying.



ENDURANCE: The Japanese foot soldier could march for days on little food and little sleep. He proved he could withstand stifling heat, malaria and other assorted tropical diseases.



TRICKINESS: Some tied themselves to trees, as illustrated, to snipe at the advancing Yanks. Others shouted English phrases and then opened fire as Americans rose to reply. They crawled past U. S. lines at night to kill sleeping troops in silence.



FANATICISM: No matter what the odds against them, most Japanese would never say surrender. They made frequent, hopeless suicide charges and often they would hole up in strongly fortified caves before they finally died for the Emperor.

Japanese Came Nearest America At Aleutians

AP Newsfeatures
THE Japanese made their greatest threat to Alaska when they occupied Kiska, Attu and Agattu islands in the Aleutian chain in June 1942. They remained a year.

On June 4, following an enemy bomber attack on Dutch Harbor the preceding day, Army and Navy flyers located an enemy fleet 165 miles to the southwest, apparently headed for Unalaska. Attacking repeatedly, they sank one enemy cruiser, damaged another and forced the enemy to withdraw. Ten days later what was believed to be the remnants of the Japanese force was discovered at Kiska, and it was also learned that Attu and Agattu had been occupied.

West Coast Worries

Despite worries voiced on the west coast, the Army minimized Kiska's strategic value and continued to send all the ships, planes and men available to the south and central Pacific. An airbase was set up on Adak in September, however, and Army fliers began to hammer the installations on Kiska. In January 1943 an American task force landed unopposed on Amchitka, 69 miles east of Kiska. Then on May 11 the reinforced 7th infantry division landed on foggy Attu, which the Japanese had reinforced with troops withdrawn from Agattu. The initial fighting was bitter. Small enemy groups dug into the hills around Massacre Bay and poured small arms and mortar fire on the invaders. But the Yanks knocked out the emplacements singly and pushed through the narrow, snow-covered pass to encircle the foe at Chicagof Harbor. On May 31 the occupation was completed after 2,350 of the enemy were annihilated.

Japanese Trapped

The Japanese on Kiska now were trapped by planes and naval craft operating from Amchitka and Attu. An all-out air blitz began. In 14 days—from Aug. 1 to Aug. 14—heavy and light bombers, dive bombers, fighter planes and cannon-carrying planes roared down on Kiska 106 times. Naval surface units were equally busy. On 15 occasions they steamed into the choppy waters and sent their big shells shrieking onto the island.

On Aug. 15 a U. S. force landed on Quisling Cove on the western coast of the island. But the enemy had fled. There were abandoned supplies of all sorts. Wrecks of four merchant ships, three submarines and numerous other craft were found, but not a single living Japanese.

U. S. NAVY TURNED TIDE AT MIDWAY, GUADALCANAL

By RICHARD TOMPKINS

AP Newsfeatures Writer

THE Japanese navy which sent a sneak fleet to attack Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, was definitely on the downgrade less than one year later.

After the Battles of Midway and Guadalcanal in June and November, 1942, U. S. sea power gained mastery in the Pacific.

Here are the principal naval engagements from Pearl Harbor to the battles that established American supremacy:

BATTLE OF THE JAVA SEA—

To stem the Japanese imperial wave then rolling south, a small, valiant fleet comprising most of the Dutch navy plus available American and British ships flung itself at the invaders in a two-day battle Feb. 27-28, 1942. After the shooting and bombing had died, the American cruiser Houston and destroyer Perth and eleven allied vessels were gone. The Japanese had suffered none but undertermined damage. Their wave rolled on into Java and New Guinea, and menaced Australia.

Meantime the U. S. Navy had struck for the first time. Adm. Chester W. Nimitz of the Pacific Fleet sent Adm. William F. (Bull) Halsey Jr. with two carriers, five cruisers and ten destroyers against the Marshall and Gilbert Islands and against Wake—into the heart of the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" region. The raids startled Japan, buoyed American hopes and did material damage.

BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA—

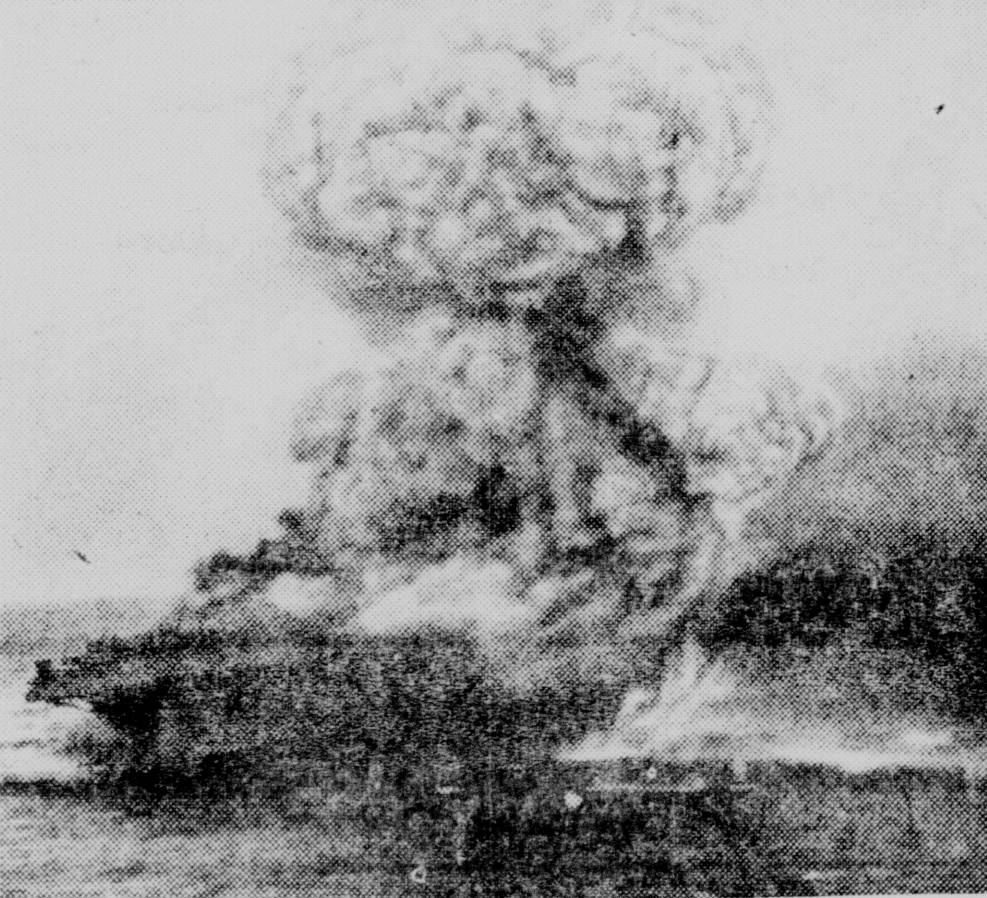
The Japanese began to occupy the Solomons in force later that spring and the menace grew to America's long supply line from west coast ports to Australia. With a task force built around the big carriers Yorktown and Lexington, Adm. Frank J. (Jack) Fletcher moved north to break it up. Contact was made the morning of May 7. The battle that followed—with the hostile fleets over the horizon, never catching sight of each other—was something new in naval warfare, something that until then had been an aviator's dream.

American planes promptly sank the Japanese carrier Shoho. Japanese bombers got the destroyer Sims and the tanker Neosho.

The next morning Japanese and American air groups passed each other on their missions of death against the opposing fleets. One Japanese carrier was damaged, the Lexington suffered fatal damage, the Yorktown was disabled. The Japanese pulled out of the Coral Sea with losses estimated at one carrier, two cruisers and two destroyers sunk and a carrier and two cruisers damaged. Their thrust to the south had been blunted.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—

Instead of moving south once more, the Japanese turned in their tracks, lashed out towards Mid-



U. S. TOOK LOSSES: America paid a high price in winning naval superiority over Japan. Here is one sample of the cost: the U.S. Lexington, blasted by enemy planes in the battle of the Coral Sea, explodes and sinks in the south Pacific.

way and Pearl Harbor while feinting at Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians. But the American admirals had out-guessed them. U.S. ships, including the patched-up Yorktown and other units just back from the Coral Sea, were ready for the blow.

This time it was Adm. Fletcher and Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, in command of two task forces including the carriers Enterprise and Hornet as well as Yorktown, plus eight cruisers, 14 destroyers and 20 submarines.

Once more it was a long-distance slugging match, for three days starting June 3.

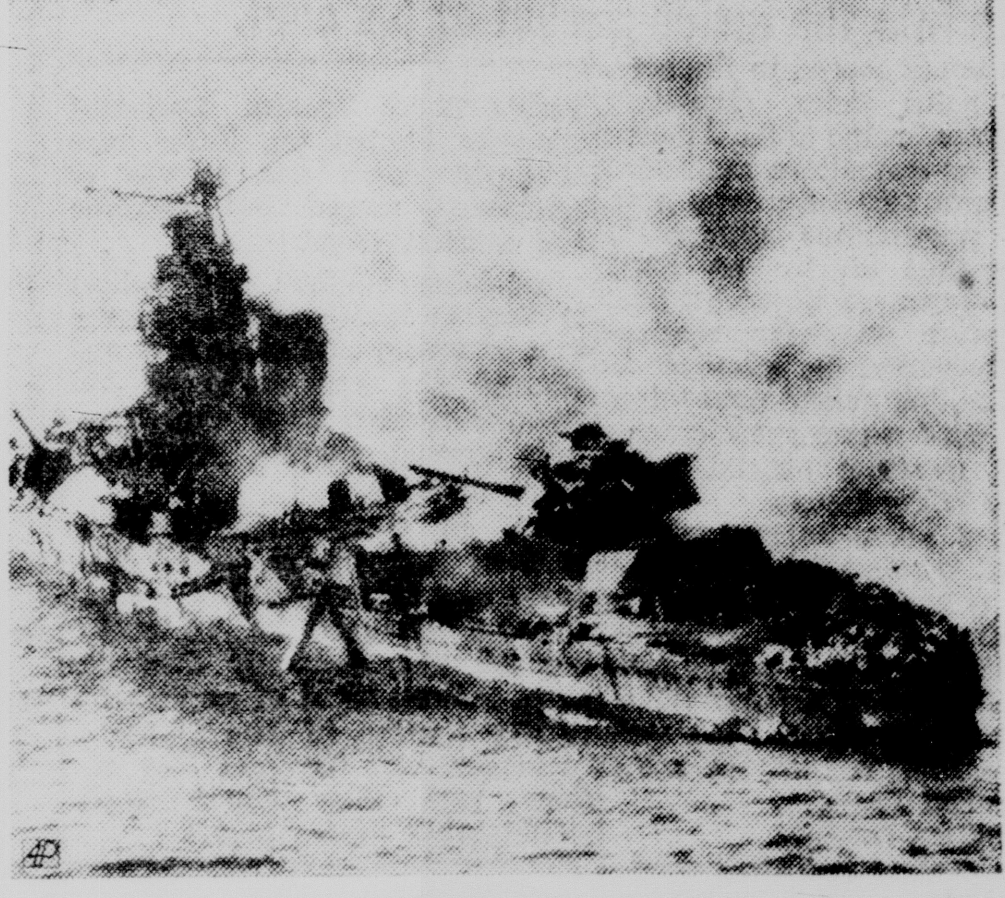
A torpedo squadron from the Hornet (the famous Torpedo eight) attacked four enemy carriers. All planes were shot down after making several hits. Other torpedo squadrons from the Enterprise and Yorktown attacked. The Japanese pulled out of the Coral Sea with losses estimated at one carrier, two cruisers and two destroyers sunk and a carrier and two cruisers damaged. Their thrust to the south had been blunted.

Planes from the only enemy carrier attacked the Yorktown and made three bomb hits; then enemy torpedo planes scored two hits and orders were given to abandon ship. Planes from the Enterprise went after the undam-

aged enemy carrier and left her in flames. Army Flying Fortresses from Midway had joined in the attack and had hit enemy battleships and cruisers.

On June 6, in an effort to save the Yorktown, which had been taken in tow, the destroyer Hammann went alongside to put on a salvage crew. An enemy submarine sent two more torpedoes into the Yorktown and one into the Hammann which sank in a few minutes. The Yorktown went down the next morning.

Japanese losses, as reported by the U. S., were four carriers, two heavy cruisers, three destroyers



BUT JAPAN TOOK MORE: A Japanese heavy cruiser of the Mogami class, her superstructure twisted and flaming white hot, lists impotently as a result of air attacks off Midway Island. Nine enemy warships were sunk in this engagement.

Savo Island on the night of Aug. 6, was an Allied disaster. A Japanese task force caught four cruisers—three American and one Australian—and knocked them off like sitting ducks. After that we had the best of it over-all in the Battle of the Eastern Solomons, Battle of Cape Esperance and Battle of Santa Cruz Islands. Adm. Norman Scott and T. C. Kinkaid made reputations and the South Dakota proved that the battleship was not obsolete in an air-powered war.

Adm. Halsey had taken over the general command from Adm. R. L. Gormley. No longer riding

a carrier's bridge, he gave his famous "attack, attack, attack" order. Within a few days Adm. D. J. Callaghan's column of cruisers and destroyers sailed smack into the center of a Japanese fleet, belching shells and destruction left and right. Altogether in the three-day battle of Guadalcanal, Nov. 13 to 15, the Japanese lost an estimated 16 warships including one dreadnaught, and 12 transports. Two weeks later at Tassafaronga, one last Japanese attempt to reinforce Guadalcanal was defeated.

THE BATTLE OF KULA GULF—

By the following July, the



"Tokyo express" route of supply to her islands by naval vessel had been shortened, but the express still was running. A task force under Adm. W. L. Ainsworth caught the express on July 6 north of New Georgia island and again on July 13. The Japs lost 13 to 15 cruisers and destroyers, the cruiser Helena and the destroyer Gwin. Several more destroyers were sunk in nearby Vela Gulf Aug. 6.

The balance of naval power had shifted definitely to the U. S. Navy, which was fast building up to the greatest sea power the world has ever known.

Japanese Aggression Reached Its Highest Tide By Middle Of 1942

Marines Made Wake A Pacific Alamo

AP Newsfeatures
THE American garrison on Wake island in the first two weeks of war fought against greater odds—and with greater effect—than even the immortal defenders of the Alamo. For 14 benumbed days the island held, its 2,600 acres rocked by bombs from as many as 50 planes at a time, and by heavy shelling from Japanese warships. The enemy had comparatively unlimited force at his disposal. Wake, 1,500 miles east of Guam, had this:

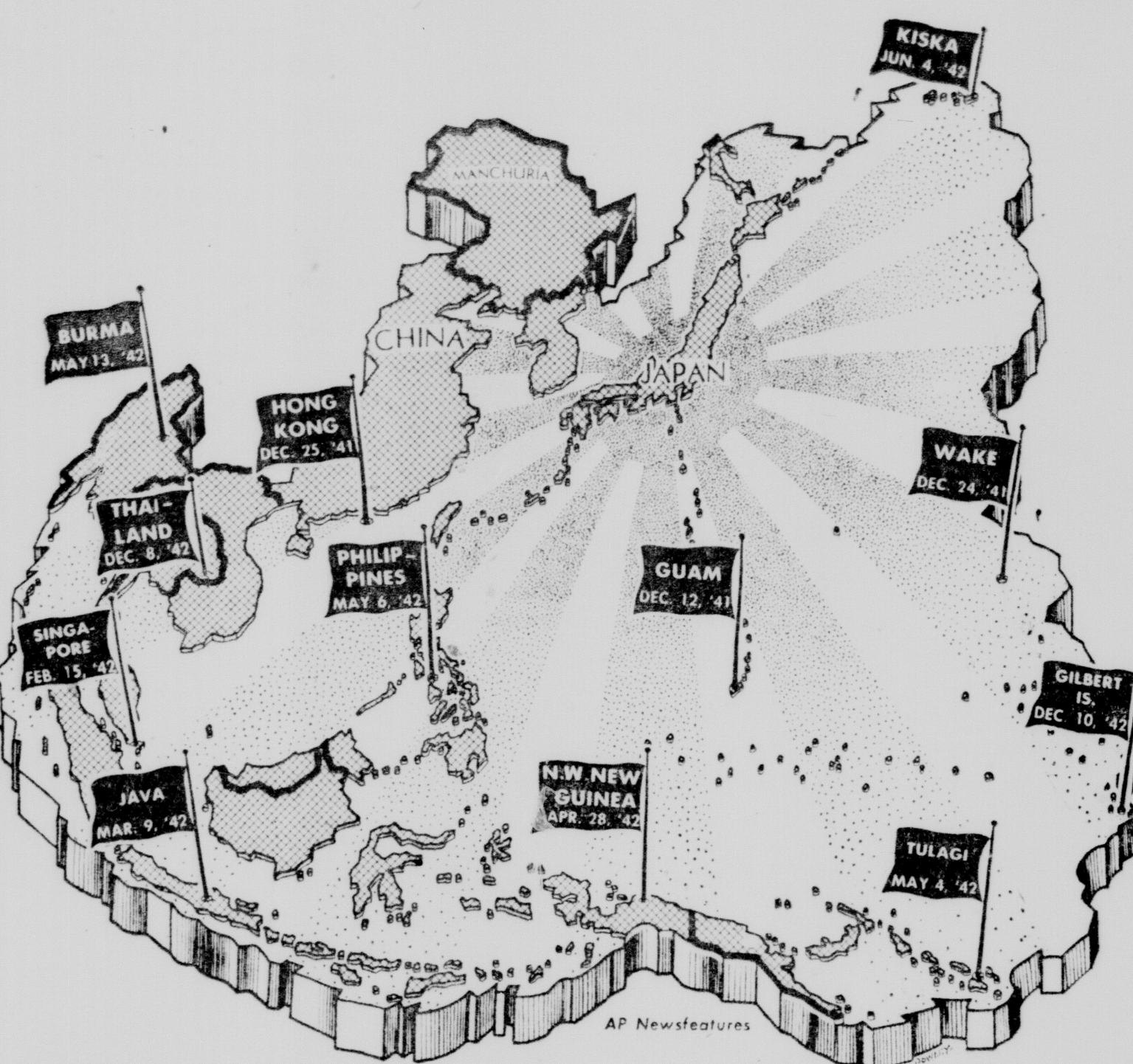
Fewer than 400 Marine officers and men, a naval medical officer and six enlisted Navy medical corps men, a few civilians who had been building a \$7,000,000 seaplane base there, and a handful of weapons—12 Marine fighter planes—four of them in working order—six five-inch guns for shore defense, and a battery of anti-aircraft guns.

Dec. 7, 1941, was also Wake's date with infamy. A score of twin-engine medium bombers carrying light bombs, incendiary cannon and machine guns came at the island in a low glide out of a cloud bank. The four useable fighter planes were in the air to meet them.

At almost the same hour next day 20 Japanese bombers attacked with incendiaries, and later that day a third attack came from the air before the defenders had time to draw breath. At dawn the next day enemy warships began lobbing shells into the flat, exposed, unfriendly surface of the island, and at the same time enemy aircraft came over in waves. But the Marines' shore guns sank a light cruiser and a destroyer, while the crippled Wake island airfield chalked up its sixth air kill in three days of battle.

Later that day transport ships

WHAT HIROHITO CARVED



THIS map shows the chunk of the globe that had been carved out by the Japanese by the middle of 1942, when their stolen empire reached its greatest size. The dates on the flags show when organized resistance at those places ceased.

Allied Forces Fell In Jungle Blitz As Rising Sun Spread To New Guinea

By RICHARD TOMPKINS
AP Newsfeatures Writer

JAPANESE aggression continued virtually unchecked for eight months after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Overpowering weak garrisons, the Japanese added one conquest after another until they had engulfed the Philippines, southeast Asia, the Dutch East Indies, New Guinea, the Solomons and other strategic islands.

When the Rising Sun swept down on Pearl Harbor early Sunday morning, Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese forces also struck at Wake, Guam, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Thailand, and took over the International Settlement at Shanghai.

Here is how Nippon's tide of conquest rose:

THAILAND—This country, invaded from Indo-China, capitulated on the second day of the war after a feeble show of resistance. Japanese propaganda had laid the groundwork for the conquest among young Thai military and naval officers. Bangkok negotiated for terms, and a Japanese-Thai alliance was signed.

MALAYA—The Japanese started a large-scale offensive in northern Malaya on Dec. 8, landing at Kota Bharu airdrome across from the Thailand border. On Dec. 10 their planes sank the British battleships "Prince of Wales" and "Repulse." Exploiting air and naval superiority, the Japanese hacked their way down the jungles of the Malaya peninsula, the great bastion of Singapore their objective. They entered Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States, on Jan. 12. Singapore's guns blasted at the enemy for the first time across Johore Strait on Feb. 1. Siege of Singapore began. Valiant British counterattacks failed and "impregnable" Singapore surrendered on Feb. 15.

HONG KONG—This British crown colony for a century was invaded Dec. 19. The last stand of the British and Canadian garrison on the rock was shortened by the destruction of sources of water supply. Hong Kong fell on Christmas Day.

PHILIPPINES—The Philippine invasion started on Dec. 10, with Japanese forces landing at Aparri on the northern tip. Later they invaded at Lingayen Bay and moved south to Manila. Gen. Douglas MacArthur proclaimed Manila an open city but the capital was severely bombed on Dec. 27. It was occupied on Jan. 2, 1942. MacArthur had withdrawn his main forces into the Bataan peninsula and the stronghold of Corregidor, where he fought back until he was ordered to Australia, leaving his command to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright. Bataan capitulated on Apr. 11. Corregidor, where he fought back until he was ordered to Australia, leaving his command to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright. Bataan capitulated on Apr. 11. Corregidor, where he fought back until he was ordered to Australia, leaving his command to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright.

GUAM—This was the first U. S. island possession to fall. Bombed on Dec. 7 and for two days thereafter, less than 600 sailors and Marines could offer nothing but anti-aircraft defense. On the third day the Japanese came; on Dec. 12 U. S. resistance ceased.

WAKE—American Marines wrote a thrilling chapter of defense against impossible odds but the island finally was occupied on Dec. 24.

BURMA—The Japanese attacked Rangoon by air on Dec. 23, but not until Mar. 7 did they occupy the city.



SINGAPORE STREET SCENE—A Malay mother sits amid debris in a Singapore street, mourning the loss of her child (right) who was killed in one of the last Japanese air raids before the city fell.

the island. They claimed all of Sumatra on Mar. 19.

NEW GUINEA—From the Netherlands East Indies, the Japanese struck down the northern coast of New Guinea. On Apr. 24 they announced they had captured all of the important bases along the northern shore of the Dutch part of the island. On July 22 they landed at Buna and Gona, 100 miles from the Allied base at Port Moresby. By August they were at Milne Bay, at the southeastern tip of New Guinea—and their forces were moving through the Owen Stanley mountains in an offensive designed to provide a springboard for the invasion of Australia.

SOLOMON ISLANDS—The Japanese moved in on the Solomons on March 13. On May 4 they seized the important base of Tulagi on Florida Island.

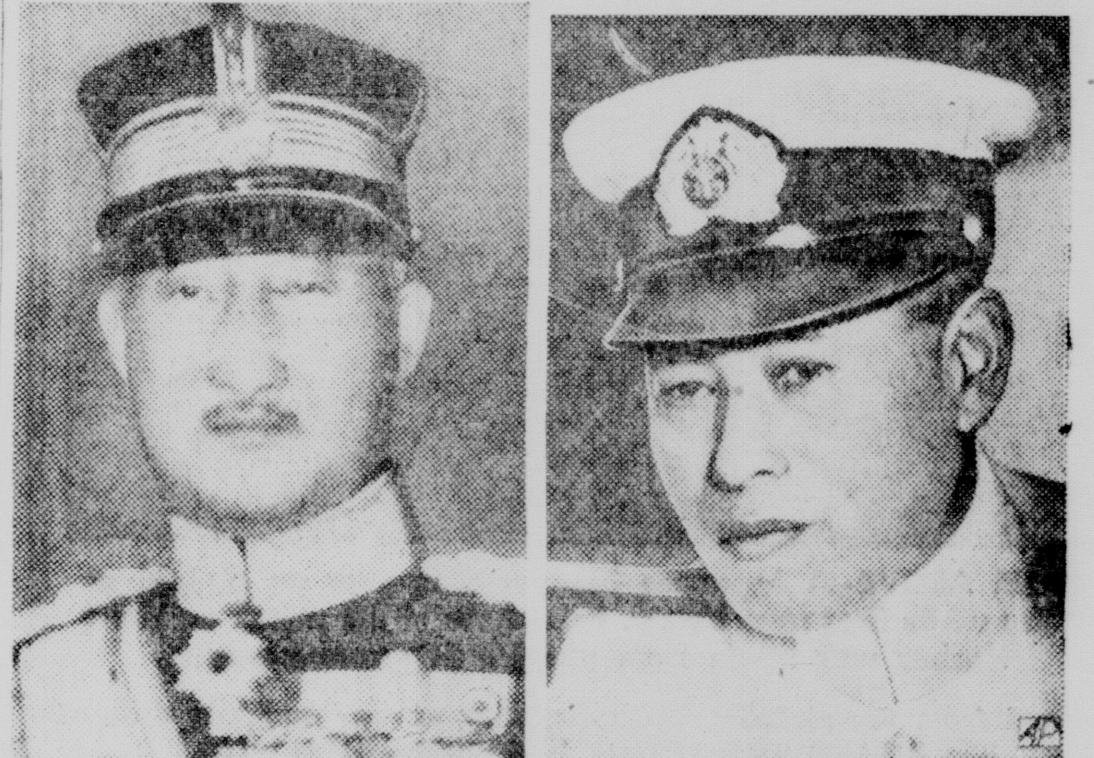
GILBERT ISLANDS—From their mandated bases in the Marshalls enemy forces struck here immediately after Pearl Harbor and claimed them as part of their empire on Dec. 10.

ALEUTIANS—Three islands—Kiska, Attu and Agattu—in these stepping stones to Alaska were occupied probably on June 4, but their presence was not discovered until ten days later.

As a result of these advances, the Japanese by mid-1942 provided a serious threat to Australia in the south and a lesser threat to Alaska in the north.

While America was massing strength to begin a road-back offensive, as many reserves as could be spared were rushed to Australia and nearby islands. The objective was to block any further advances and keep open the supply lines from the United States to Australia.

It was not until August that the first U. S. offensive land operation—pitifully weak, by later standards—could be launched at Guadalcanal, and not until September that the Allies under MacArthur could begin to retrace their way along New Guinea.



JAPAN'S SCOURGES OF THE PACIFIC

Field Marshal Count Juichi Terauchi became commander in chief of all Japanese land forces in the southwestern Pacific shortly after Pearl Harbor. He was behind the Japanese drives in Burma, Malaya and the Philippines.

Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto was believed mainly responsible for the attack on Pearl Harbor. It was his dream to dictate peace in the White House. After Corregidor fell, he and Terauchi won a rare citation from the Emperor.

DARK-DAY HEROES

AP Newsfeatures
DESPITE the black war picture in the first half of 1942, U. S. fighting men performed deeds of lasting glory. Here are three top heroes:



LT. COLIN KELLY
This Army flier lost his life when he blasted the Japanese battleship Haruna during the critical first week of the war.



LT. JOHN D. BULKELEY
His little torpedo boats fought big warships and then carried Gen. Douglas MacArthur to safety from the Philippines.



CAPT. ARTHUR WERMUTH
"One Man Army" on Bataan, he was credited with killing more than a hundred Japanese.

Midway Held Despite Heavy Attacks

AP Newsfeatures
THE tiny Midway Islands were the brightest spots in the Pacific during the first half of 1942.

The small Marine and Navy garrison on these sand specks, 1,150 miles north of Honolulu, held out against repeated Japanese sea and air attacks while the rest of America's possessions beyond Hawaii were being toppled. They helped to stop the enemy's eastward swing.

Midway was a base for Pacific-flying planes and in 1941 was being fortified in a \$5,000,000 construction program. Between Hawaii and the Aleutians, it occupied an important place in American defense plans and for that reason was likewise on Nippon's Dec. 7 assignment book.

Under Heavy Bombardment
On that day, enemy cruisers and destroyers moved in, laying down a 20-minute bombardment on the island.

The Marines were ready. Artillerymen waited before opening fire until the warships ventured within 4,500 yards of the shore—virtually point-blank range for the island's batteries. Then shore searchlights flashed on the approaching ships. Marine batteries roared.

Within the first minutes, three hits were scored on one enemy ship—two on the superstructure which put the forward gun out of commission, and a third near the waterline. A second ship got two square hits.

That was enough for the Japanese. They immediately broke off the action and steamed out of range, one of them trailing clouds of black smoke from the shellholes in her side.

Christmas Greetings
For a number of days no word was heard from Midway. On Christmas day, this cheery message got through: "We're still here, Merry Christmas!" But the enemy was back in January, and twice again in February. Each time prompt and deadly return fire caused a withdrawal. On March 10 an aerial attack was repulsed.

For their defense of Midway, Commander Cyril T. Simard of the Naval Air Station and Lt. Col. Harold D. Shannon of the Marine defense battalion won hearty commendation of Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

Probably the Japanese could have taken Midway had they been willing to pay a higher cost. But in June, when a monstrous enemy fleet was sighted off the islands, the U. S. Navy was ready for it. The American flag never went down.

Conquests Hit Source Of U. S. War Goods

NIPPON'S sweep across the Pacific in early 1942 hit home at Americans.

When they took the Philippines, the Japanese also took the main U. S. source of abaca, the "Manila hemp" essential for ropes and cables on naval vessels. They also shut off the supply of coconut oil, used in paints, varnishes, soaps and many industrial products.

America lost almost her sole source of natural rubber when Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies fell, and also had to look elsewhere quickly for tin.

The world's No. 1 source of quinine—Java—was lost. Raw silk, vital in many industrial operations, was cut off from Japan.

Scores of other products—like tapioca and East Indian spices and sisal fiber, used in making binder twine for farmers—went on the "virtually unobtainable" list.

To offset these losses, a vast synthetic rubber program got under way, a substitute—ata-bryne—was developed for quinine, hemp was home-grown, and South American sources were cultivated for quinine and tin. Production of products like Nylon more than filled the silk breach. And after the coconut oil losses, Americans took to saving kitchen fats.

Because of the tremendous use of these substitutes in war production, however, civilians saw little or nothing of them during the war.

Japanese Won Low-Priced Victories

AP Newsfeatures
THE Japanese achieved their early victories in the Pacific with surprisingly little manpower and equipment. Although their total Army force at the beginning of 1942 was estimated as 3,000,000 men, it is believed that they used only about 400,000 men in their entire Pacific drive.

In the Philippines, where they met their greatest resistance, they outnumbered American and Filipino troops by more than three to one. Most of their other victories were achieved against garrisons of less than a thousand men.

U.S. Defense Of Philippines Was Heroic—But Hopeless—From The Start

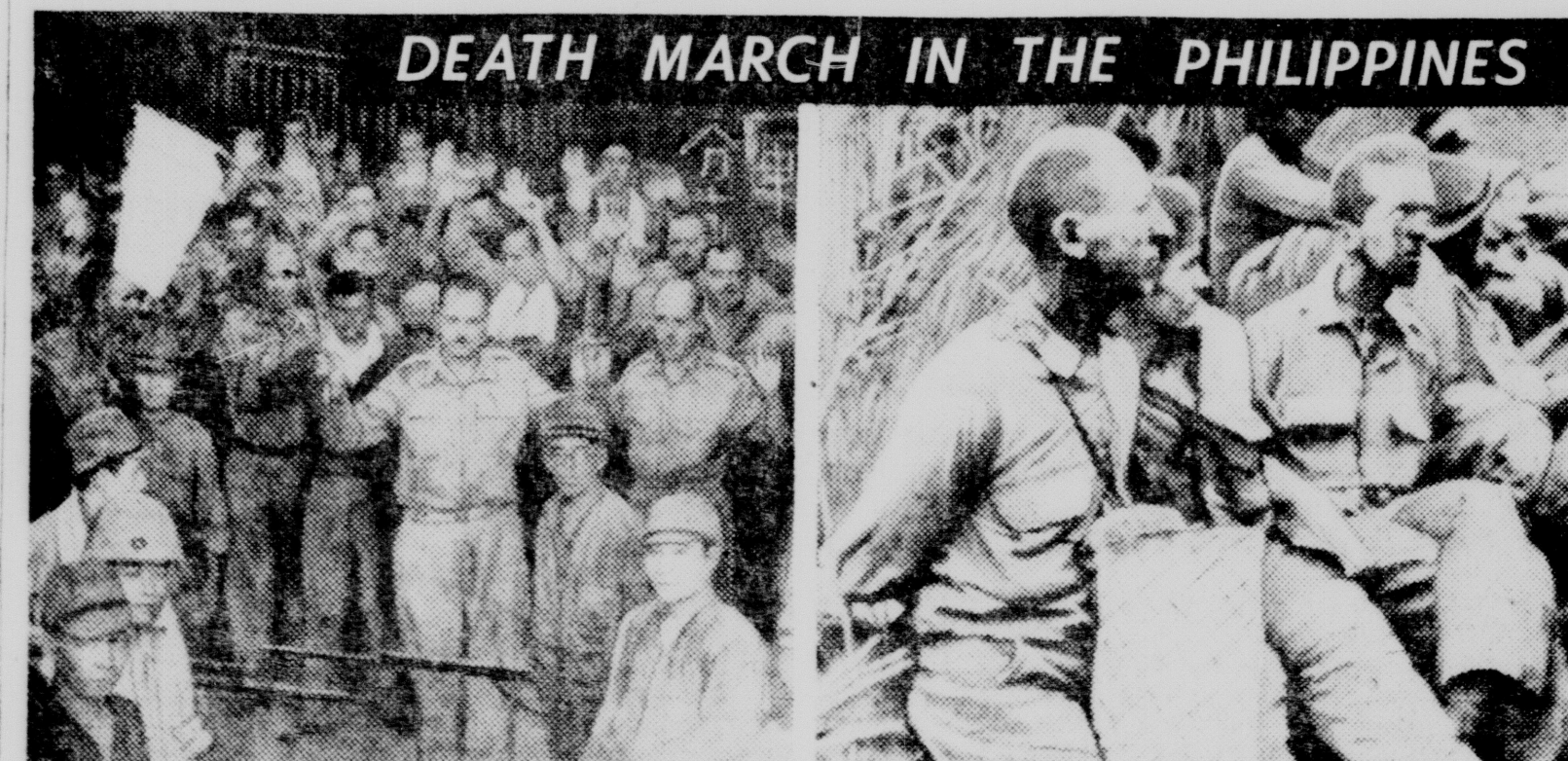
By ROBERT E. JOHNSON
AP Newsfeatures Writer

TO a nation unprepared for sudden war, a courageous defense was, in its way, an attack. So, after the first shock of Pearl Harbor, Americans turned for encouragement to accounts of the fighting from the Philippines. That this territory was lost mattered, of course, but the way it was defended mattered more.

The mind that conceived the attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii saw it also as a blow at the Philippines, for it paralyzed all hope of getting reinforcements to Gen. MacArthur's small force concentrated on the island of Luzon. The day after the feint at Pearl Harbor, the Japanese began a series of body blows that was to drive the Philippine defenders to Corregidor and defeat.

A sudden, devastating air raid Dec. 8 on Manila and the principal airfields of Luzon was followed two days later by a Japanese landing on Aparri, on the island's north coast. On Dec. 22, about 30 transports hove to Lingayen Gulf and put 80 thousand enemy troops ashore against MacArthur's force of seven thousand Americans and 75 thousand Filipinos. With another large force securely landed 130 miles south-east of Manila, the Japanese commanded 200 thousand troops in the area and immediately began to converge on the capital and encircle the defending forces.

But MacArthur escaped the



DEATH MARCH IN THE PHILIPPINES
1.—One of America's great war tragedies was enacted on Luzon in 1942. It started with the surrender (above) on Corregidor.

2.—Weak and starving prisoners were forced, to march to distant camps. Here some, arms tied behind their backs, pause for a moment.



3.—These men did not finish the march. This Japanese picture was stolen later by the natives.

4.—The thinning files of prisoners near the end of the trail at Camp O'Donnell. On their shoulders, in crude, improvised stretchers, they carry comrades who fell en route.

age fire from the Rock's guns, and on another occasion American torpedo boats slipped through Subic bay and attacked transports and a warship. Throughout February and March Japanese reinforcements poured in relentlessly and the position of the defenders, weakened by constant fighting without air support, their equipment reduced to a few battered tanks and a handful of cannons, grew more serious day by day.

The crippled U. S. fleet was unable to reinforce the island. When the hour was blackest, Gen. MacArthur was ordered from his post to Australia, which he reached by torpedo boat and airplane, and Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright took over on Bataan.

One of Wainwright's first actions was to refuse a Japanese demand for surrender—and in the face of knowledge that, with Malaya and Java conquered, the enemy would concentrate everything on conquest of the stubborn Philippines. March 23 the all-out Japanese campaign began. After three days' bombardment of the defense lines, infantry units protected by shellfire from Japanese ships broke the Bataan lines. Tanks reamed through the breached lines while intense air attacks disrupted Wainwright's communications. By April 8 Japanese troops were pouring through

the breach in such waves that Wainwright's eastern flank collapsed, permitting the enemy to overrun the entire Bataan sector. With a force of seven thousand soldiers, Marines and sailors, and three thousand civilian refugees, Wainwright fled to Corregidor, determined to hold out as long as possible. But, cut off as he was from outside aid and many times outnumbered, it was a hopeless determination. For days the Japanese regularly and patiently bombed the stricken rock, and began an attack proper in May. Guns anchored on the mountains of Mariveles on the peninsula maintained a nerve-shattering bombardment that destroyed Corregidor's beach defenses. On May 6, after 26 days of siege, under the final shock of an all-out storming by Japanese troops, the island surrendered its sick and starving garrison to the enemy.

PLACE: Pearl Harbor; TIME: Dec. 7, 1941—'A Date To Live In Infamy'

Thunder Of Bombs Brought America Into World War II

PEARL HARBOR was awakened on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, by the thunder of bombs and the crumbling of steel. Drowsy seamen and soldiers looked up to see a fleet of Japanese fighter, bomber and torpedo planes raining blows on the core of the U.S. Pacific fleet, resting helplessly in the harbor.

It was the "sneak punch," thrown without warning, that plunged America into World War II. At 7:50 that morning, as on hundreds of Sundays before, seven great battleships rode easily at anchor. Cruisers, destroyers and smaller ships rested in snug rows. On nearby Hickam, Wheeler and Bellows fields, planes sat peacefully in their hangars or out on the open runways. Five minutes later the Japanese came. More than 150 planes, from aircraft carriers which boldly had moved close to Hawaii, droned over the island of Oahu.

Harbor In Flames There was one great blast, then steadily more until the whole harbor was enveloped in flames and smoke. The battleship Arizona blew up and its twisted, smoking wreckage settled into the sea. Other ships capsized. Flames

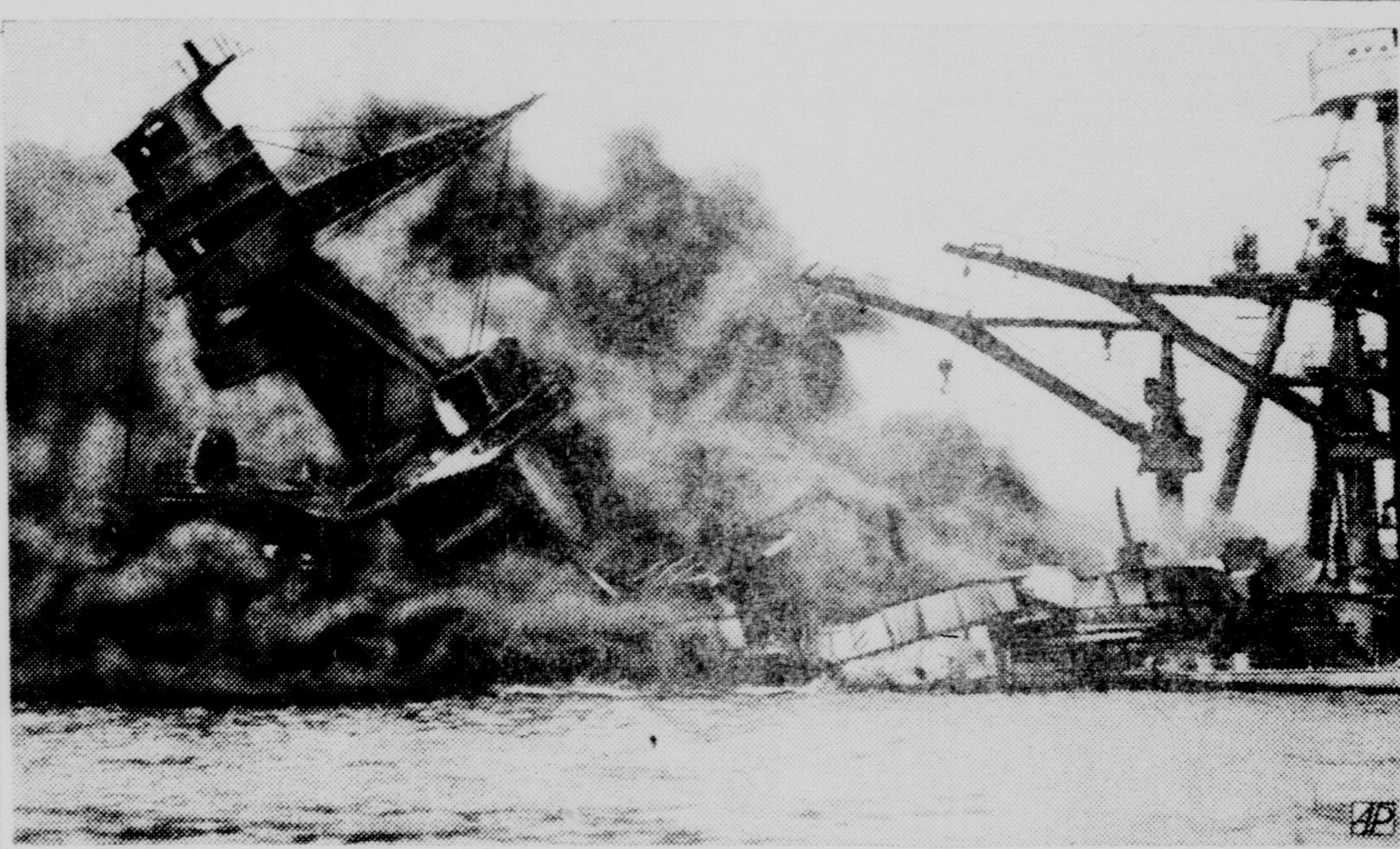


FROM ABOVE—A Japanese bomber flies over an airfield at Oahu while fires rage below. This photo of the attack on Pearl Harbor was made from another Nipponese raider.

pooured from the airfields, where planes and hangars were riddled with holes. As men raced from their barracks, machine gun fire from strafing planes shot them down. By 9:45 the attack was over. Every warship in the harbor had been stricken. Eight of the 17 battleships in the entire U. S. fleet had been put out of action—two so severely wounded they could never be used again; the others so battered they would need many months of repairs. Three cruisers, a seaplane tender and repair ship were damaged; two destroyers and a mine layer were sunk. Another destroyer, which was sunk, was later repaired. The Navy had sunk three submarines. Desperate anti-aircraft fire had downed 28 enemy planes and the few U. S. aircraft that had got into the sky had knocked



FROM BELOW—An explosion sends a cloud of smoke and flame high into the sky after a bomb hit at the Naval Air Station at Pearl Harbor. Grounded Navy men watch futilely.



A VICTIM OF INFAMY—This mass of twisted, burning wreckage is what remained of the once mighty U.S.S. Arizona after the treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Pearl Harbor Quotations

JAPAN'S attack on Pearl Harbor led to many memorable quotations. Among them:

President Roosevelt: "Dec. 7, 1941... a date which will live in infamy."

Winston Churchill: "It only remains for two great democracies to face their task with whatever strength God may give them."

Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D. Mont.), Roosevelt's foreign policy foe: "The only thing now is to... lick hell out of them."

President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines: "The flag of the United States will be defended until the last round of ammunition has been fired."

Emperor Hirohito of Japan: "The hallowed spirits of our imperial ancestors... give us confidence."

Adolf Hitler: "That Japan took this step must fill all decent people with profound satisfaction."

Attache at New York Japanese consulate, clearing out his belongings: "This is a special Sunday."

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State: "Japan has been infamously false and fraudulent."

Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the A.E.F. in World War I: "All Americans today are united in one ambition—to take whatever share they can in the defense of their country."

How U. S. And Japanese Strength Compared At The Start Of War

ARMY	
U. S.	JAPAN
1,600,000 MEN	3,000,000 MEN
NAVY	
U. S.	JAPAN
344 WARSHIPS	262 WARSHIPS
17 Battleships	12 Battleships
7 Aircraft Carriers	8 Aircraft Carriers
37 Cruisers	46 Cruisers
170 Destroyers	125 Destroyers
113 Submarines	71 Submarines
AIR FORCE	
U. S.	JAPAN
3,000 PLANES (1,157 suited for combat)	3,600 PLANES (Including all types)

FROM PEACE TO WAR IN A FLASH

By TRUDI McCULLOUGH

AP Newsfeatures Writer

TO A U. S. that has fought a total war around the globe a flashback of American receiving and trying to comprehend the news of Pearl Harbor seems as unreal as ancient history.

At approximately 2:20 p.m. on Dec. 7, 1941, in Washington, D. C., three newsmen were laying out their wire reports. The telephone rang in all three offices. They picked up the phones and heard a voice say, "This is Steve Early. I have a statement here which the President asked me to read." Then Early read that Hawaii was being bombed.

For the first half dozen reporters to reach the White House Steve Early had more news: The first attacks on Hawaii and the Philippines had been made wholly without warning and even as Japanese diplomats paid a peaceful call on Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The President was with the Secretaries of War and Navy. He had ordered all previously prepared defense measures invoked.

Thermometer Rises

From then on the thermometer of news rose higher and higher: "Both attacks are believed to be still in progress."

"An American ship only 700 miles out of San Francisco has radioed distress signals."

"The Navy has just advised the President that Guam has been attacked."

All over the country, whether in Norfolk where it was the coldest day of the year, to Boston where the Sabbath calm prevailed, to Kansans finishing a heavy noonday dinner, to New Yorkers at a football game or the movies, the first question was "Where was our Navy?" Almost as universal was the second reaction: "Those Japs must be crazy."

Little People Speak

Stunned, but with unquestioning confidence, the little people all over the country spoke. A Chicagoan said: "How terrible for the Japanese. It's mass suicide."



RUSH TO THE COLORS—Outbreak of war brought a flood of volunteers to the armed forces. This enlistment scene, at the U. S. Marine recruiting office in New York City the day after Pearl Harbor, was duplicated throughout the nation.

Well, we've got to whip the whole world, and we can do it."

In Topeka a woman called the Capital agitatedly reporting that a Japanese plane had just dived over her house. In Nebraska a soldier said to another, "Boy, take your last look at Omaha for a long time. Which way's the war?" People began to pontificate that Japan had only enough oil for a year.

In Detroit hotel lobbies were deserted as people stayed with their ears glued to the radio. The radio everywhere told servicemen to report for duty at once, announced recruiting stations would be open at 8 a.m. In Pittsburgh five young men out for a carefree afternoon changed their talk to "enlisting tomorrow." In Cleveland someone recalled how the Japanese Navy had struck at Port Arthur while the Japanese Am-

Sudden Japanese Attack On Hawaii Climaxed Ten Years Of Aggression

By THOMAS A. BOYNTON

AP Newsfeatures

JAPAN'S seizure of Manchuria in 1931 began what the U. S. State Department has termed "the fateful decade"—ten years of "ruthless development of determined world domination" by the Axis.

The decade ended in war with the United States, when the Japanese suddenly attacked Pearl Harbor and other American bases in the Pacific Dec. 7, 1941. For Japan, this attack was the greatest of a long line of aggressions made to establish a "new order," the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

This is the background of the conflict that now has led to disaster for Japan:

She was a newcomer among world powers. In 1853, after two and a half centuries of virtual Japanese seclusion, Commodore Matthew C. Perry entered the empire's home waters with a U. S. naval force. Until then, Japan's foreign commerce had been meager. From 1825 until the 1840s island waters had been closed completely to outsiders, and then certain trade, mainly with the English and the French.

It was Perry who opened the door to Japan, and in 1853 Japan signed a commercial and settlement treaty with America—her first with a major western power.

Face To Face

Between 1894 and 1898, however, the United States and Japan swung face to face in the Pacific. In 1894-5 Japan defeated China and took Formosa, stepping stone to the rich southwest Pacific. The United States won a war over Spain in 1898, acquiring the Philippines and annexing Hawaii.

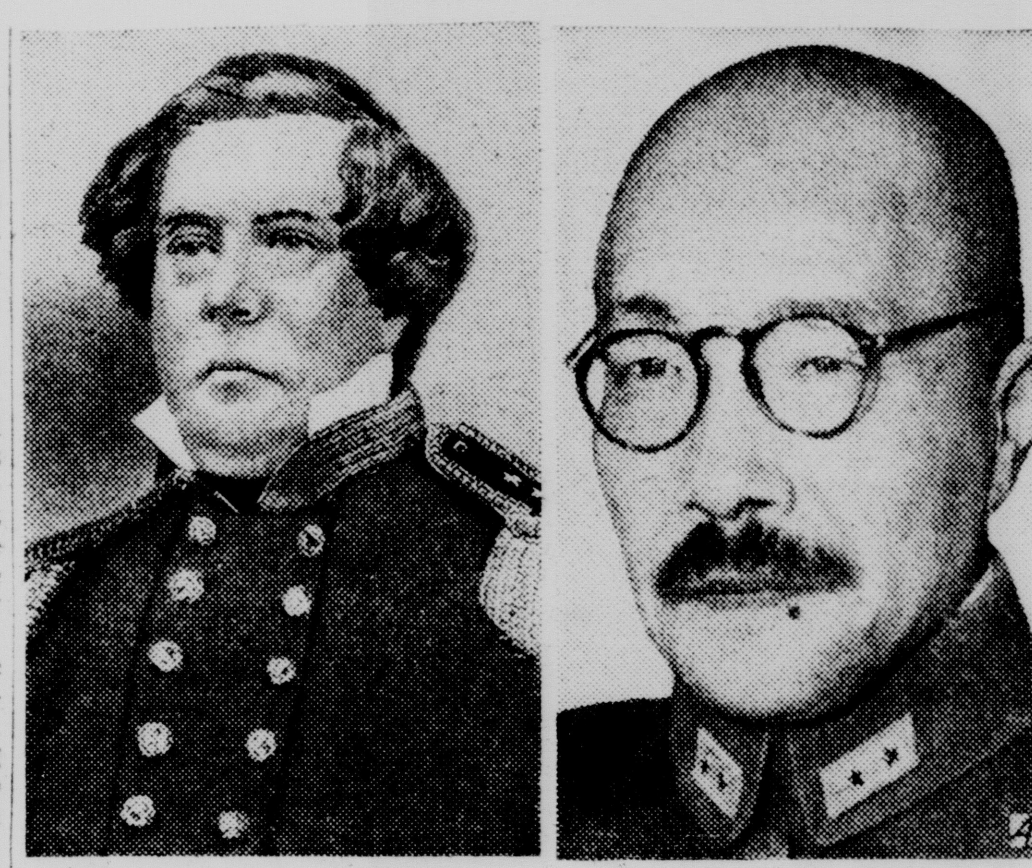
During Japan's 1904-5 war with Russia, a sympathetic United States actually floated Japanese war loans. Peace was signed at Portsmouth, N. H., at the invitation of President Theodore Roosevelt. Japan won supreme rights over Korea and authority over Manchuria's great Changchun railway. In 1906, Port Arthur became a Japanese naval station.

This Asiatic anchor planted, Japan made 21 demands upon China in 1915, seeking to further her continental supremacy. Washington objected, recalling Japan's earlier commitment to an "open door" policy in China. Pre-World War I friction also developed as U. S. citizens sought relief from mass immigration of Orientals, but this matter did not come to a head until 1924, when Congress passed the Asiatic Exclusion Act, bitterly denounced by Japan as discriminatory.

Fought With Allies

Yet Japan fought on the Allied side in World War I, and increased her ocean empire by taking over former German islands. When Japan wrenched Manchuria from the Chinese in 1931, the United States refused to recognize the conquest. Despite vigorous protests by Secretary of State Stimson, the Manchurian drive soon spilled over into Jehol, North China. Japan said she would go no further.

Yet she withdrew from the League of Nations in 1933, after the league condemned this aggression. And in 1935-36 she rejected the London Conference decision of Britain, France and the United States to hold to naval equality unless threatened, then renewing



COMMODORE MATTHEW PERRY... He Opened The Door...

PREMIER-GEN. HIDEKI TOJO... He Slammed It Shut...

her naval race. Then, on Nov. 25, 1936, Japan signed the anti-Comintern pact with Germany.

Attack Marco Polo Bridge

The United States hoped to prevent widespread warfare after Japanese troops attacked the Chinese at the Marco Polo Bridge July 7, 1937. Secretary Hull offered his "good offices" to help settle the issue. Japan just intensified her campaign. President Roosevelt clamped the Neutrality Act on both powers, stopping war shipments in U. S. vessels.

In September, 1940, Joseph C. Grew, ambassador to Tokyo, called Secretary Hull that German victories, "like strong wine," had gone to Japanese heads, and military factions thought Japan should consolidate its Greater East Asia position while the Reich still was agreeable.

Even before the Franco-German armistice of June, 1940, Japan put pressure on the French in Indo-China. Hull observed it was clear that Japan's leaders were "bent on the conquest by force of all worthwhile territory in the Pacific ocean area."

A blow to the Japanese was passage of the Lend-Lease act in January, 1941, under which President Roosevelt promised "all out aid" to China. From Tokyo, Ambassador Grew reported Japanese plans to attack Pearl Harbor in case of "trouble" with the United States.

Discussions Grow Tense

Discussions between the new Japanese ambassador, Naokuni Nomura, and Secretary Hull became more and more tense as Japanese aggression pushed on. In June, 1941, Hull handed Nomura a formula for peace, containing these points:

Both governments should affirm their national policies as directed toward lasting peace and cooperation; the United States would suggest to China that China and Japan enter peace negotiations, provided Japan first communicate to and discuss with the United States the general terms; mutual trade and commerce agreements would be made; and the two countries should discuss proposed neutralization of the future independent Philippines.

However, Japan's next move was occupation of Indo-China under Vichy French permission.

Roosevelt made a futile appeal to stop the move, then froze Japanese assets in the United States.

Japanese Plans Cited

In August, the State Department told the British embassy the Japanese planned to invade the Indian ocean area, isolating China, and probably move to block Suez and the Cape of Good Hope on the British trade routes. That same month President Roosevelt warned Nomura that "if the Japanese government takes any further steps... by force or threat... the United States will be compelled to take immediately any and all steps which it may deem necessary... for safety and security."

Saburo Kurosu joined Nomura in Washington early in November. The two derided the "encirclement" of Japan and Lend-Lease aid to Chiang Kai-shek as well as the economic blockade. But they made it evident that Japan insisted on a "victor's peace" in China, with U. S. assent and continued Japanese occupation. Japanese troops continued to flood Indo-China.

Peace Plea Fails

On Dec. 6, President Roosevelt cabled Emperor Hirohito and asked that peace be preserved. At 7:55 a.m., Honolulu time, Sunday, Dec. 7, Japanese carrier planes attacked Pearl Harbor. In Washington, an hour later Nomura and Kurosu called on Secretary Hull with a memorandum. It said the United States had prevented peace in China, had blocked Japan's co-prosperity plan, had shown no conciliation in discussions, had planned war with Germany and Japan, and was party to an anti-Japanese conspiracy with Britain and other countries.

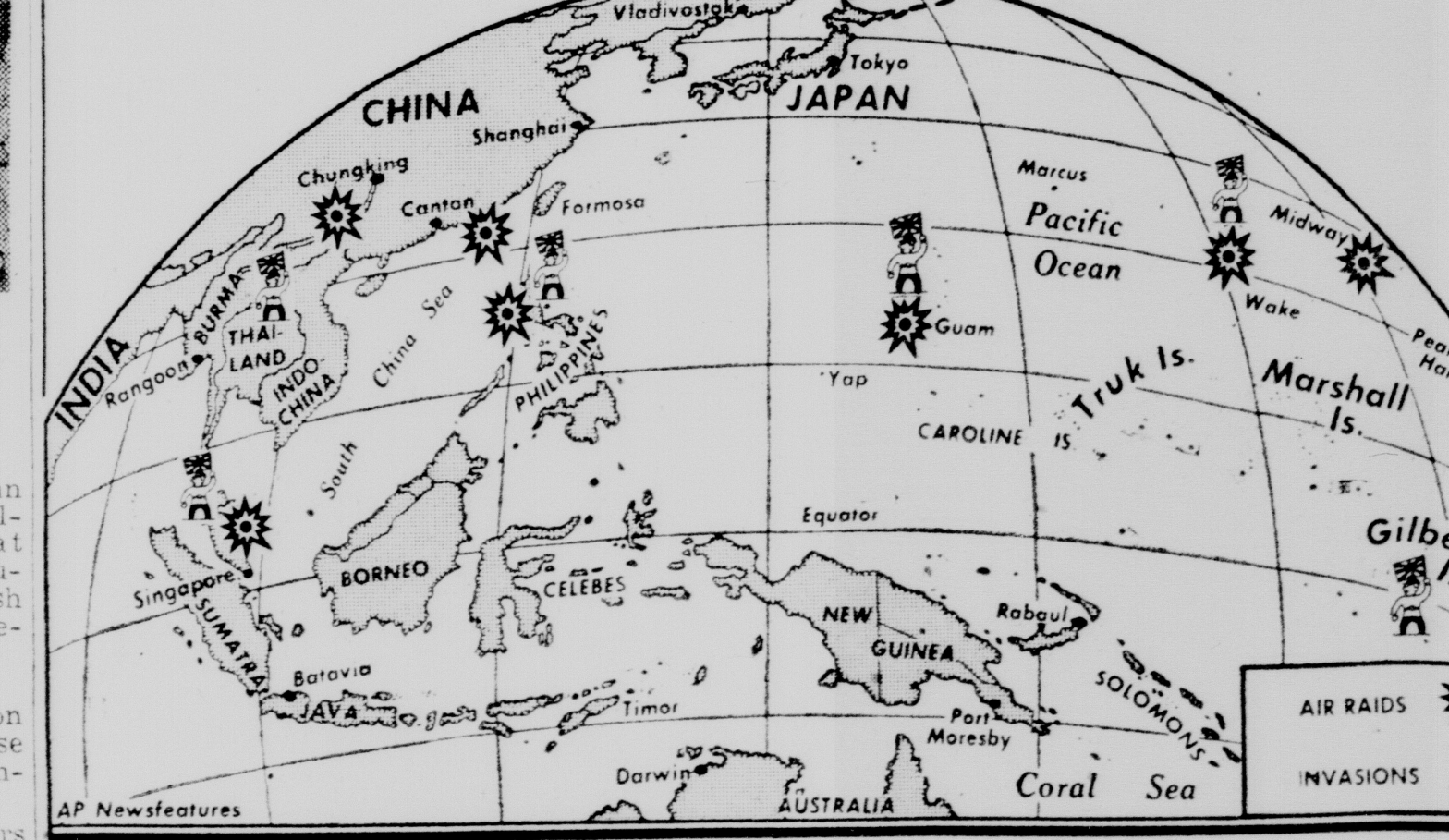
To Nomura and Kurosu, Hull snapped: "I have never seen a document that was more crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions on a scale so huge that I never imagined until today that any government on this planet was capable of uttering them."

At 11 a.m., Dec. 8, Tokyo time (9 p.m., Dec. 7, E.W.T.), the U. S. Embassy at Tokyo received a communication from the Japanese Foreign Minister advising "that there has arisen a state of war between Your Excellency's country and Japan beginning today."

THE FIRST WEEK OF WAR

AP Newsfeatures

THE Japanese got their war off to a fast start with their attack on Pearl Harbor and other U. S. possessions in the Pacific. Within a week they had established themselves on the Philippines and Guam and had begun their drive down through the jungles of Malaya.



- DEC. 7—Japanese planes attack Pearl Harbor, Wake, Guam, Philippines, Malaya and Hong Kong. Japanese invade Thailand.
- DEC. 8—United States declares war. Japanese attack Midway. Thailand capitulates. Enemy moves into Northern Malaya.
- DEC. 9—Japanese occupy northern Gilbert islands, blast Burma Road from the air.

- DEC. 10—First landings made in the Philippines. British lose battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse off Malaya.
- DEC. 11—Japanese forces attack Wake. Germany, Italy declare war on United States.
- DEC. 12—Japanese occupy Guam.